

William A. Gaston (C) as the opponent.

Washington Post, who was defeated by Mr. C. M. Campbell for Governor's Council in the Second District, is an independent candidate for United States Senator against Mr. Butler and Mr. Walsh. Mr. Cook, a present Councillor, has previously stated that he will enter the Butler-Walsh contest if defeated in the councillor district. Three days are available in which Mr. Cook may withdraw his name from the ballot, if he wishes.

Boston Representatives

C. DeSimone (R),
Alexander Sullivan (R),
Samuel J. Hamilton (R),
William H. Hearn (D),
William H. Barker (D),
James S. Coffey (D),
John P. Buckley (D),
Charles S. Sullivan (D),
Nellie A. McNulty (D),
Max Stone (D).

WARD 4—
George P. Anderson (R),
Richard E. Johnston (R),
WARD 5—
Henry L. Shattuck (R),
Elliott W. Lewis (R),
Dennis F. McLaughlin (D),
WARD 6—
William P. Hickey (D),
James J. Swaine (D),
WARD 7—
Maurice E. Foley (D),
Edward J. Sullivan (D),
WARD 8—
Susan M. Fox (R),
Marion A. McNulty (D),
Bernard C. Harkin (D),
WARD 9—
Patrick E. Murray (D),
Patrick E. Murray (D),
WARD 10—
Maurice J. Tobin (D),
Thomas S. Kennedy (D),
WARD 11—
Thomas H. Carr (D),
Timothy J. McDonough (D),
WARD 12—
Carroll L. Meigs (R),
Abraham B. Casson (R),
James T. Burke (D),
Albert A. Kenny (D),
WARD 13—
Walter J. Fitzgerald (D),
Hugh H. Garrity (D),
WARD 14—
William H. Silverman (R),
Isidore D. Rosen (D),
WARD 15—
Francis X. Coyne (D),
James T. Hartin Jr. (D),
WARD 16—
Joseph Finnegan (D),
Francis J. Hickey (D),
WARD 17—
Harrison H. Atwood (R),
Walter E. Jackson (R),
Owen A. Gallagher (D),
Henry F. Kehoe (D),
WARD 18—
Frank B. Phinney (R),
Arthur K. Spaulding (R),
Joseph A. Logan (D),
Patrick J. Welsh (D),
WARD 19—
George Penhorne (R),
Horace E. Dunkle (R),
Peter A. Murray (D),
William M. McMorro (D).

WARD 20—
Harold R. Duffie (R),
George A. Gilman (R),
WARD 21—
Martin Hayes (R),
WARD 22—
Leo M. Birmingham (D).

Republican State Ticket

GOVERNOR
Alvan T. Fuller, Malden.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
Frank G. Allen, Norwood.
SECRETARY
Frederic W. Cook, Somerville.
TREASURER
William S. Youngman, Brookline.
AUDITOR
Alonso B. Cook, Boston.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Arthur K. Reading, Cambridge.
SENATOR IN CONGRESS
William M. Butler, Boston.
CONGRESSMEN
First District—Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.
Second District—Henry L. Bowles, Springfield.
Third District—Frank H. Posa, Fitchburg.
Fourth District—George R. Stobbs, Worcester.
Fifth District—Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell.
Sixth District—A. Platt Andrew, Gloucester.
Seventh District—George F. Hogan, Nahant.
Eighth District—Frederick W. Dallinger, Cambridge.
Ninth District—Charles L. Underhill, Somerville.
Tenth District—No nomination.
Eleventh District—George Holden Tinkham, Boston.
Twelfth District—No nomination.
Thirteenth District—Robert Luce, Waltham.
Fourteenth District—Louis A. Frothingham, Boston.
Fifteenth District—Joseph W. Martin Jr., North Attleboro.
Sixteenth District—Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable.

RE-NOMINATED
*Renominated.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, probably with showers in afternoon or night; moderate easterly winds.
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday night and in the north portion tonight; warmer tonight; gentle to moderate easterly winds.
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday night and in the north portion tonight; warmer tonight; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 71
Atlantic City 71
Boston 71
Buffalo 71
Calgary 71
Chicago 71
Cleveland 71
Denver 71
Detroit 71
Houston 71
Los Angeles 71
Miami 71
Minneapolis 71
New Orleans 71
New York 71
Philadelphia 71
Portland, Me. 71
Portland, Ore. 71
San Francisco 71
Seattle 71
St. Louis 71
St. Paul 71
Tampa 71
Washington 71

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 5:49 p. m.,
Thursday, 6:29 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:26 p. m.

THE RE-CREATION OF OLD JEWELS
Regan Kipp Co.
Jewelry
102 Fremont St., Boston

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originators
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK

PARIS HATS IN DUPLICATE AND OUR VARIATIONS
Made in Our Own Workroom 25.00 up

THE Bonwit Teller & Co.
Millinery workroom "carries on like a Paris atelier—interpreting the fashion theme of the model hat to different types of women, to different occasions, to different combinations of fabric. We copy the French hats, and then we go on creating them!"

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

FRENCH MILLINERY—Main Floor

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

WARD 20
WARD 21
WARD 22

WARD 20
WARD 21
WARD 22

What did Berlin women think of ultra long skirts by M. Poiret?
How does the "living-in" system aid the Russian factory girl?
What is implied by "a John Golden production"?
What did the audiometer reveal regarding Washington, D. C.?
What must the Anglo-Saxon race do in working for peace?
How many millionaires are there in the United States?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

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next few years to commence operations here, according to officials of the provincial department of agriculture. This movement already has got under way with the establishment of several large American-owned ranches. It is stated.

SOCIETY FORMED TO HELP MINERS

Promotion of British Charter for Mines Sought by Non-Political Body

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The reaction to the mine owners' unbending attitude toward the Government's proposals to end the coal stoppages is causing an increased support of the Labor view in certain quarters. An example is the formation of a non-political organization, with G. K. Chesterton, chairman, and Miss Maude Royden, Rutland Boughton, H. W. Nevinson and other notable people as members, entitled "The Society for the Promotion of a British Charter for Mines." The objects of the society are the assurance of a living wage, the re-establishment of the Seven-Hour Act, the nationalization of the industry, and its reorganization through the co-operation of consumers, workers and experts and the establishment of local coal-selling agencies.

The phrase "living wage" is assailed by the owners, who allege that the wages already offered constituted a fair livelihood, especially as compared with farm laborers who receive an average of 30s. weekly for a longer day.

In the meanwhile the public awaits the return of the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, from Aix and the Cabinet conference tomorrow, at which the Government's next step will be decided. Much interest is now shown in the development of schemes for settling young miners on farms in Australia, both through Government agency and private assistance, such as provided by the Morning Post, which is financing the settlement of 200 miners in Australia. Little advantage has hitherto been taken of the facilities provided by the Government's Empire Settlement Act to assist emigrants to settle overseas.

PAVING CONTRACT HEARING OPENED
Abatement Petitions Placed Before Superior Court

Hearing began before Judge Robert F. Waymond of the Superior Court today upon the two pleas in abatement which have been filed by counsel in behalf of the Warren Brothers Corporation and the Central Construction Company, both of which with their officers have been indicted for alleged conspiracy to defraud and

MISS HERRICK NAMED ON STATE COMMISSION

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the State today Governor Fuller nominated Margaret Perkins Herrick of Boston to serve on an unpaid special commission to consider and report upon the advisability of erecting in Copley Square or elsewhere in Boston a memorial to the men and women of Massachusetts who served in the World War.

AMERICAN RANCHERS GO TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Large numbers of United States sheep ranchers will come to British Columbia during the

RAILROAD CITES LACK OF FUNDS

Brimfield Selectmen Petition for Bridge Repairs

The receivers of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation are not averse to repairing the Wales Road bridge out of Brimfield but have no funds to carry out the work, and by court order have been strained from issuing receivers' certificates for this purpose.

Such was the testimony of John S. Murdock of Providence, appearing today before the Commission on Public Utilities at a hearing on the petition of the Brimfield selectmen which would compel the railroad to carry out the repairs.

C. B. Brown, chairman of the selectmen, said that the bridge was on a much-traveled state route. He said that the clerk of the board, Frank S. Gifford, told him there was a hole in the bridge big enough to let an automobile through. The bridge, of wooden construction, was built about 15 years ago, and the timbers are so old now that they won't hold spikes.

Mr. Murdock thereupon said that the road was not at all hostile to the town or to the repairing of the bridge, but that it was simply a question of ways and means. The railroad built the bridge and has kept it in repair to the best of its resources, said he.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The reaction to the mine owners' unbending attitude toward the Government's proposals to end the coal stoppages is causing an increased support of the Labor view in certain quarters. An example is the formation of a non-political organization, with G. K. Chesterton, chairman, and Miss Maude Royden, Rutland Boughton, H. W. Nevinson and other notable people as members, entitled "The Society for the Promotion of a British Charter for Mines." The objects of the society are the assurance of a living wage, the re-establishment of the Seven-Hour Act, the nationalization of the industry, and its reorganization through the co-operation of consumers, workers and experts and the establishment of local coal-selling agencies.

AFRICAN MISSIONS CONGRESS MEETS

Crown Prince of the Belgians Sends Message

By Special Cable
KNOCKE, Belgium, Sept. 15.—Seventy American delegates are participating in the International Congress of Christian Missions in Africa, at Lezoutie, Belgium, which is attended by 250 missionary and government educational experts. A message from the Crown Prince of the Belgians welcoming the gathering at the opening said that mutual discussion on religious, economic, educational and inter-racial problems were of the greatest importance to the full development of Africa.

The conference proper was preceded by a group meeting to consider the report of J. L. Sibley, educational director of Negro education in Alabama, on the full co-operation of the Liberian Government in a wide and new educational program of that state, on the lines of the recent Phelps-Stokes commission's report.

The chairman of this group is Dr. Sage of the New York Colonization Society, and the members include Dr. Jesse Jones, Dillard Jackson Davis, the secretary of the International Education Board, and Mr. Wilkins of the Boston Colonization Society.

MR. COOLIDGE BARS ARMS TO NICARAGUA

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—President Coolidge has issued a proclamation placing an embargo on the shipment of arms to Nicaragua.

The step was taken by the Chief Executive in response to a recommendation made by the State Department in view of local disturbances in the Central American country.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15 (AP)—A bomb was exploded today in the gateway

WAR SERVICES ARE TO BE CLEARED UP

United States Naval Mission to See British Officials

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The United States naval mission arrives here today to discuss various outstanding questions of the naval services and supplies during the war with the British departments concerned. Great Britain has various claims against the United States for services rendered to the latter's navy, while the United States has a number of similar claims against Great Britain. Individual items total to a very high figure, but it is expected that both sides will come out nearly even on the balance.

The question is extremely complicated, however, and attempts have been going on unsuccessfully ever since the end of the war to thrash out the matter by correspondence. It is understood that the whole issue is entirely departmental and no questions of high policy are at stake. The mission consists of Capt. Frank K. Hill, United States Navy, retired, and Commander Harry E. Collins of the supply corps of the United States Navy, with two civilian technical witnesses.

CANTON FORCES ATTACK WUCHANG

Relief Expedition Organized to Rescue Missionaries

HANKOW, China, Sept. 15 (AP)—The "Red" Cantonese forces made another attack on Wuchang Monday night, but again were repulsed. The bombardment killed a number of non-combatants. The food shortage is acute.

A relief expedition is being organized to rescue missionaries and other foreigners at Wuchang. The British gunboats Cricket and Bee have left for Wanchow, while a naval detachment has been trained for Changsha.

DEVONPORT, Eng., Sept. 15 (AP)—The British cruiser Caryfort has been ordered to leave for China this afternoon.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15 (AP)—A bomb was exploded today in the gateway

of the compound of the Japanese Consulate adjoining the American Consulate on Whangpoo Road. It was thrown by a ricksha passenger believed to be a Korean. He was arrested.

BRITAIN NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The appointment of Miles Lampson to succeed Sir Ronald Macleay as British Ambassador in Peking is announced. Mr. Lampson is now secretary to the British Foreign Office and was formerly head of the Far Eastern section.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Sir Ronald will be offered a "better post" in Europe. At present there is only one important diplomatic post vacant in Europe—the Ambassadorship to Turkey, which is expected to be given to Sir George Clark, the British Minister at Prague.

BELGIAN EMPLOYEES DISMISSED

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—All the temporary employees in the services controlled by the Department of Devastated Regions in Belgium have been given notice of dismissal on Dec. 31.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no airing, no clothing odor. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY Moth Containers, 146 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. 15 E. 40th St., New York City.

Questions!

Do blinding headlights cause you discomfort in night driving? Haven't you wished for something to shield your eyes when driving into a "flow" sun, or when reading or working under strong artificial light? If you experience any of these discomforts you need "PROTECTO SHIELD". A simple and practical glare protector—eliminates glare yet permits clear, natural vision.

PROTECTO SHIELD

Incorporated
17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.
Inquiries solicited from High Grade Specialty Salesmen for our Exclusive Distributor's proposition.

THE JAMES SHOPPER

For Better Shaves

And more shaves from your blades. Guaranteed to give perfect service or money refunded. Models for Gillette, Gem, E. and S., Ever-ready, Auto Strip and Durham Du-200. Flex blades. Wherever blades are sold or direct from DUDLEY FREEMAN CO., 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 172

SOVIET RUSSIAN OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Bishop Cannon Finds Peasants Thriving and Food Plentiful and Reasonable

By Special Cable
SOFIA, Sept. 15.—Bishop James Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just returned from a tour of Russia on behalf of the Near East Relief, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he found conditions better than he expected. The passing of Dzerzhinsky, the overthrow of Zinoviev, and the subordinating of Trotsky apparently had no effect on the tranquillity of the Soviet Union. He observed less drunkenness in Russia than in England or Scotland or on the Continent, but more than in America. Except in Leningrad, where there was as much unemployment as elsewhere, the people seemed prosperous and contented. Moscow presented a more favorable appearance. The journey from Moscow across southern and eastern Russia to Georgia and Armenia showed this year's crops abundant, and the peasants thriving.

Bishop Cannon said that the farmers freed from former Soviet restrictions, now refuse to exchange their products except for cash or merchandise. Food was plentiful, reasonably priced, and there was a good variety, a whole fried chicken costing not more than half a dollar. Railroad fares were generally cheaper than in continental Europe. The lack of manufactured articles, he said, was noticeable everywhere. The bishop said he saw comparatively few policemen and soldiers, and he did not detect any feelings of apprehension or strain among the people. He found a large degree of religious toleration, although the Communists energetically disapprove of religion, as the church is constantly warning the people against them.

The Soviet Government, says Bishop Cannon, does not interfere with religious worship. Churches of all kinds are open and conducted by regular clergymen. The Government, he said, strictly controls the newspapers, but books are plentiful although not so numerous as in western Europe or America. Russia in most respects, said the bishop, does not seem to differ from any capitalist country, but many indications appear that the Soviet Government is trying to give special privileges to the workers.

Refraining from prophesying, Bishop Cannon said he saw no evidence of an impending upheaval or change of regime, and he felt that Russia was on the way to become a powerful influential state.

Bishop Cannon proceeds to London, and thence to Geneva to attend the sessions of the League of Nations.

BRITISH VIVISECTION CASES ON THE INCREASE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 14.—Major J. A. Giles, Home Office Inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act reports that the number of experiments performed on living animals in Great Britain in 1925 was 299,044, an increase of 30,199 more than last year.

year. Experiments with anesthetics numbered 8402 and without anesthetics 198,412, an increase of 30,859. The total number of licensed vivisectionists was 1091. Most of the experiments performed without anesthetics were inoculations. During the year 12,623 experiments were performed by 12 licensees in the course of investigating one disease. Nearly all the inoculations were into mice or exposure to X-rays.

WEST TO HEAR PLAN TO PREVENT WASTE

Department of Commerce Makes Progress in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—The national program for elimination of industrial waste and the part played by the Department of Commerce will be carried to Western interests by Ray M. Hudson, chief of the department's division of simplified practice, who will be the chief speaker at a number of meetings to be held in western cities from Sept. 13 to Oct. 16 under the joint auspices of manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and other business groups.

Mr. Hudson has recently been appointed secretary of the National Committee on Management Week, Oct. 25 to 30, 1926, when a meeting to discuss progress in waste elimination will be held in 150 industrial centers.

The division of simplified practice, established in 1921 as a centralizing agency in bringing producers, distributors, and consumers together for co-operative action to simplify manufacturing standards and to eliminate waste in industrial management and production wherever possible, has obtained the co-operation of 60 industrial groups, according to a statement by the Department of Commerce. "Savings of these groups have amounted to millions of dollars annually through the reduction of stocks, production costs, selling expenses, and at the same time increased turnover, stability of employment, quality of product, and the purchasing power of the consumer," it was declared.

ZIONISTS HARASSED IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, Sept. 15.—Zionists in Soviet Russia are being harassed, according to reports emanating from Constantinople. The Soviet authorities, it is said, have arrested and exiled to Siberia scores of Zionist workers in Ukraine, but are allowing a small number to proceed to Palestine. The latter, however, are stranded, owing to lack of means. The reports say that the exiles, unless they are able to leave Siberia during the fall, will be forced to dwell on the steppe villages until the end of winter.

DANES BUY CANADIAN SEED
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—A carload of alfalfa seed has been sold to a Danish seed firm by Donald H. Bark, a southern Alberta farmer. The price received by Mr. Bark from the Danish firm was such that the alfalfa seed growers will receive from two to three cents more per pound than they received last year for the registered seed sold in the United States.

FREEDOM PLEA OF JOURNALISTS

Congress Condemns Press Restraints—Favors Cheaper Communication

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Sept. 15.—Protesting against the arrest and imprisonment of many members of the World's Press Congress during the past year because of their editorial policy, that body in convention here, Wednesday, passed a strong resolution calling for freedom of the press, limited only by truth and wholesomeness. The action of the journalists, who are said to represent 5000 newspapers in 25 countries, is directly aimed at conditions in Latin America, although the situation in Spain and Italy is referred to.

The delegates passed the following resolution: "Whereas the press congress of the world is cognizant of the unrelenting efforts of forces in various parts of the world to restrain the freedom of the press, and whereas as the members here assembled wish to combat these forces and to condemn all restraints on the utterance of truth resulting from pressure of the law of expediency or tyranny, be it resolved that the congress will combat such restriction with all its power, and it believes that the only limits on newspapers should be those imposed by the ethics of good taste upon those persons responsible for their publication."

The congress also resolved to favor cheaper press communication rates and the removal of all barriers to the interchange of news.

Opening the congress, the president, Dr. Walter Williams of the Missouri University Journalism School, said: "Journalism should keep open house for every wholesome truth, while the doors of its sheltered space are closed to falsehoods expressed or implied which are destructive of domestic or world welfare and peace. Let us seek the organization of public opinion, which will make possible genuine liberty for the press everywhere, while at the same time we hold ourselves and our pressmen responsible for a wise exercise of the tremendous power such liberty gives. Above all, men in journalism should learn the lessons of tolerance, tolerance and sympathetic understanding with other men and other opinions. The world's press is becoming more accurate, honest, sympathetic and better informed, with higher standards more courageously maintained."

Greetings were sent to the congress by Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State; J. G. Coates, Premier of New Zealand; European officials and others.

The congress today will consider journalistic ethics and standards of practice.

HARVEST HANDS NEEDED

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Western Canada faces

a serious shortage of harvest help. Although the Employment Service of Canada this year counted on 49,000 harvesters coming from eastern Canada to help garner the western crop, to date only about 22,000 have taken advantage of the special low rates offered by the railways. There is need for about 25,000 harvesters, according to L. F. Howard of Winnipeg, who has charge of the Employment Service of Canada for the West. The wages offered by the prairie farmers this year to harvesters run from \$3.50 to \$4 a day, including board.

Hen Is Heroine of This 'Movie'

Government Picture Shows Benefit of Co-operative Marketing of Eggs

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Co-operative marketing on the Pacific coast has a new recruit, appealing to the public in a motion picture, which bears the illuminating title, "Co-operative Marketing—Pacific Coast Eggs."

Hollywood did not figure in the production of the picture. Scenes were obtained in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., and other Washington points, and New York.

The film is a contribution of the division of co-operative marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to show methods and practices employed by the large co-operative associations in marketing Pacific coast eggs.

After calling attention to specialization, standardization and co-operation as the three outstanding features of the Pacific coast poultry and egg industry, the film shows such association activities as receiving, grading, processing, packing, selling and shipping. It shows also the arrival of Pacific coast eggs in New York City, and the operations of a co-operative sales agency handling the sales of several large associations in eastern markets.

"Co-operative Marketing—Pacific Coast Eggs" is in two reels, and is the third of a series of educational films on the co-operative marketing of important farm products. Those who can use this film to good advantage may obtain it for a limited period free, by paying transportation charges; it is announced by the motion picture office, Department of Agriculture.

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Yet it is specially planned to support the forward or transverse arch. It has a snug feel under the instep and round the heel, plus an easy roominess across the toes.

Tan Kid \$12.60 Black Kid \$11.40 White Canvas \$9.15

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James S. Coward

Shoes of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children
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Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

GENEVA EXPERTS DRAW UP RULES

Procedure Settled for Election of Nine Nonpermanent Members to Council

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—The legal committee has completed its work of drawing up rules dealing with the election of nine nonpermanent members of the League of Nations Council. The scheme follows closely the original plan as accepted by the Council. It was decided by 19 to 16 votes in the first committee that a blank vote should not count in the election, which will make it less difficult for countries to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for re-eligibility.

States desiring re-eligibility must make a request to the president of the Assembly and the three candidates securing the largest number of votes in excess of the necessary two-thirds majority for a re-eligibility certificate will alone be declared re-eligible if more than three stand. The Assembly, however, is warned not to exercise its right of voting more than three re-eligible members, except under exceptional circumstances, for this would certainly cause trouble.

Of the nine nonpermanent seats three holders are to retire in the ordinary way every year to give place to others, and there must never be more than three re-elected members on the Council, so as to give a chance to all members of the Assembly to sit on the Council in turn.

Ingenious as the plan is, it contains possible causes of friction. But it is believed that the Assembly will do its utmost to work the scheme smoothly and thus put an end to conflicts concerning priority on the Council.

Señor Guani of Uruguay deprecated, at the meeting of the first committee, any prior arrangement among South American states regarding the election of candidates in their group, which Señor Ferrera of Cuba, who pointed out that Señor Guani was present at the meeting of South American states delegates when such a plan was discussed. Señor Guani, however, was said to be only there to listen and stuck to his point that nothing should be done to suggest that the South American states were forming a separate group.

The Norwegian delegate made a final protest against re-eligibility being applied immediately after election, as tying the hands of the Assembly before the value of a state member's services had been proved. Ireland and Canada are now contemplating becoming candidates for the Council, while Czechoslovakia is retiring, and Sweden is standing down to give a chance to Rumania and Holland.

Strange to say that after all this fuss about the composition of the Council there is no rush of candidates for nonpermanent seats.

TRAIN CONTROL EXTENDED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—Extension of automatic signals and train control devices are in process of installation on the Pennsylvania Railroad at a total expense of \$8,000,000. New methods to guard against failures in the observance of signals are also being worked out in connection with the program.

Railroad Wages for June Total Nearly \$250,000,000

Employees Increase 3 P. C. to 1,833,621 in Year on Nation's First-Class Steam Roads

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Some idea of the large size of the railroad industry can be obtained from the wage statistics of the first-class steam roads for June, just released by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A summary of reports for the middle of June shows a total of 1,833,621 employees, who received a compensation for their work during the 30 days of \$249,055,495.

The report was compiled, the bureau said, from the reports of 72 roads, also 17 terminal and switching roads of the first class, and 13 smaller roads that could be included in the system reports. The number of miles of line represented by these roads reached a total of 236,952, they said, even when excluding the mileage of the switching and terminal roads.

The figures given out by the bureau indicate June as the most prosperous month of the last year. The number of employees increased by 1.4 per cent, as compared with May, and the compensation, as a whole, moved upward by over \$2,500,000. In comparison with June of 1925 an increase of nearly 3 per cent was shown in the employment lists, and an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the amount of wages paid. This compensation increase, however,

was due mostly to the increase in the average number of hours worked per employee, the report said.

How many men does it take to make a railroad? The Bureau of Statistics answers that on the 102 roads covered by their report, there were 16,803 executives, officials and staff assistants and 322,830 men carrying on train and engine service, while nearly 500,000 men were employed at the job of maintaining the way and structure of the roads, and more than 500,000 men kept busy at maintaining the equipment and stores.

The bureau also scratches the surface of the interesting question of how much money does the other fellow make? The daily earnings of the executives, officials and staff assistants as a group is \$16.64, they say. These men have average salaries of about \$585 a month. The daily pay of the men who maintain the way and structure of the roads ranks the next highest, with the exception of those in the train and engine service, for although their hourly pay is less, the length of their working day more than makes up for it. Those in the train and engine service receive about 78 cents an hour and are paid strictly on that basis. The average pay of a passenger engineer is \$266 a month, and that of the passenger conductor is \$246.

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KIWANIS CLUBS TWO SESSIONS CLOSE

New England District Delegates Elect Officers and Select Meeting Place

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 15 (Special)—The New England district convention of Kiwanis Clubs ended at Newcastle with an elaborate social program in which more than 800 Kiwanians and guests participated. The closing business of the convention was the election of officers and the selection of a meeting place for 1927, for which several resorts in Maine made an urgent offer.

Today's sessions were presided over by R. M. Philbrook, governor, and Harry B. Kennedy, lieutenant-governor. Arthur D. Welch of Portland, Me., chairman of the Committee on Laws and Regulations, reported a number of proposed amendments, and by-laws, which were adopted. The annual report of the district was presented by W. E. Hammon, the district secretary and treasurer, were received. This afternoon there was a speaking by H. Stanley Higman of Ottawa, Canada, the international vice-president, and Fred W. W. Parker of Chicago, the international secretary.

The convention will conclude its meetings with a dinner at the Wentworth Hotel and a formal presentation of the newly elected governor.

This in turn will be followed by an entertainment and dance. The convention has been on the whole the most successful in the history of the organization, both in number of delegates in attendance and in the value of the program.

Gov. Ralph D. Brewster of Maine in an address last night declared that "New England is beginning to realize that recreational development is a way to unlock our agricultural and industrial resources." Governor Brewster was speaking on the subject, "New England a Unit." He said, in part:

"The big success attained by the State of Florida is not due so much to its climate and scenery, but rather to its stability in government tax with special reference to its conservation of its legislation. New England must begin to think about itself having established a New England conservation program."

"We must establish inter-relationship with other sections of the country. Two striking examples of this are the recent governor's conference held in Wyoming and the visit in July of the newspapers of the country to New Hampshire."

"The development of our recreational resources will lead to further development. As an illustration look at California. California is advertised as a winter state, but during the 10 years from 1910 to 1920 the State has shown a gain in its industrial resources of \$4,000,000,000."

EFFECT OF WAGES AND CREDIT ON TRADE GROWTH DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

at least to those who have to do the selling—is the fact that most of these goods would not have been sold at all had buyers been required to pay cash for them. And just as plain, to those who have studied the statistics of consumer income, is the fact that the people who bought these goods could not possibly have paid for them out of income.

Buying Built Up Production

"Had we not contrived to pass on to consumers in this way about \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods in excess of what they have yet paid for, most of these goods would not have been produced at all. Now the people are perfectly able and willing to make these goods. The people not only can, but actually do, make more motors, cars, furniture, fur coats, washing machines, refrigerators, and no end of other commodities than they have the income to pay for."

Nevertheless, in spite of this unquestioned ability and willingness of the workers, they would not have been allowed to make these goods, if the people who wanted to buy them had not been permitted to buy them on credit. In that case a large part of the wages and dividends paid in connection with the production and sale of these goods, would not have been paid at all.

"From these plain facts we come to this plain conclusion: The expansion of installment selling has saved the country, up to this time, from a marked business recession. There is no doubt that industry has been more prosperous during the past four years, the volume of employment and production larger, and the national income and standard of living higher, than would have been the case had it not been for installment selling."

Gain in Purchase Power

"The effect on general business of expanding sales by means of increasing consumer debts will be much the same whether the goods are of one class or of another. An additional \$1,000,000,000 of wages is an additional \$1,000,000,000 of consumer purchasing power, whether the wages are paid to produce cars, or cattle, or anything else. And a slump of \$1,000,000,000 in wages paid in the automobile industry would be as bad for business in general as the slump in the income of farmers."

"We conclude, then, that those who favor installment selling are right in holding that production should not be curtailed and workers



GEORGE A. LOVELAND
Tells How Weather Bureau Seeks to Assist Business.

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NEW ENGLAND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS FOUND IMPROVED

Report of Federal Service Says There Is General Increase in Activity Throughout Area

General improvements in employment conditions in the New England States are indicated by the United States Employment Service in its monthly report, says the Associated Press. Conditions in the different States are summed up as follows:

Maine—Increased employment in some of the major industries was reported during August. Part-time operations continued in the shoe and textile, and machinery industries in some sections. While reports from other offices indicated the shoe industry operating to capacity, building activities throughout the State furnished employment for several hundred men, with the supply in most centers ample for the demand. The farm-labor situation is generally satisfactory.

New Hampshire—Industrial conditions throughout the State showed a decided improvement during August. Many of the shoe factories have resumed operations. Reports from some other offices indicated the shoe industry operating to capacity. Building activities throughout the State furnished employment for several hundred men, with the supply in most centers ample for the demand. The farm-labor situation is generally satisfactory.

Massachusetts—A slight increase in the shoe industry in certain sections was noted during August. While part-time schedules continued in the shoe factories in the majority of the cities, the working quotas were increased. Activity in the metal-working trades is at high level, with a shortage of skilled craftsmen reported. Over time schedules in effect in the shipbuilding, machinery, and printing industries in some centers. Building projects provide employment for several hundred artisans, with a plentiful supply on hand in the construction of new homes. The surplus of clerical and office workers exists in the larger cities. Farm-labor situation reported satisfactory. Rhode Island—Reports from all centers of the State indicated a decided improvement in the industrial employment situation during August. In those sections where there is a surplus of textile and jewelry workers, the number unemployed was materially reduced during August. Extensive building projects, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, affords employment for several hundred artisans with the supply in most communities adequate for the demand. Some silk and woolen mills in certain parts of the State are working overtime. Farm-labor situation satisfactory.

Connecticut—Industrial employment conditions throughout the State are generally satisfactory. In those cities where part-time operation create a surplus of workers, the released labor is absorbed to a large extent in other active industries. Extensive building projects afford employment for hundreds of artisans with the supply in all cities adequate for the demand. The textile and thread industries in the State are working overtime. Rolling mills continued running on overtime schedules. Farm help is plentiful.

thrown out of employment, and standards of living thereby lowered, for the sole reason that the people do not have enough income to buy the increased output of prosperous business."

"Installment selling cannot, however, permanently increase prosperity. The chief error of those who hold that it can lurks in their assumption that it can consume so into debt \$5,000,000,000 in order to acquire certain commodities, industry will necessarily pay them an additional \$3,000,000,000 as wages, dividends and the rest, whereby the debts can be paid."

Effect Not Lasting

"The process is supposed to be self-sustaining automatically. It is not. The financing of increased production does not 'automatically' induce a flow of money into consumers' pockets which is equal to the flow of goods into consumers' markets. Hence the stimulus to business of a given gain in production, brought about by a given gain in installment sales, is not lasting. If this were not so, business would not have been obliged, in the first place, to resort to increased installment selling, merely to distribute its current output at current prices. The circuit flow of money by means of which installment selling is supposed to maintain adequate consumer demand would have maintained adequate consumer demand, without resort to installment selling. Each addition to supply would have created its own demand. For example, the very increase in bank credit which enabled industry to turn out 1,000,000 more cars would have given people enough additional income to buy the cars."

"Those who favor installment selling are right, therefore, in holding that something must be done, more than we have done in the past, to enable the people, as consumers, to acquire and enjoy whatever they succeed, as producers, in getting ready to be enjoyed. To our exceedingly efficient system for financing production, we must somehow add an equally efficient system for financing consumption. Whatever the evils of partial payment selling may be it is better for us to acquire goods on partial payments than not to acquire them at all, simply because we have not been permitted to make them."

"But does not industry distribute its profits as well as its costs?" one of his hearers asked Mr. Foster.

"If it does distribute its profits entirely, as dividends, then all is well," he replied. "But as a matter of fact the approved practice of corporations and individuals in business is to store up these profits in surpluses, bank balances and additional plants. We would all be better off not only industrially but morally if the financial organization of business could be revised so that business would disburse enough money to enable the people to try all its products as they are produced."

Source of New Wealth

The view that the business which installment selling has brought into being is a sound sort of new wealth, was expressed by Edwin C. Vogel, vice-president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation of New York. "It is based on new and added work, and work is the foundation of wealth," he said.

Furthermore, installment purchasing is a financial orderliness in the public thought," he added. "A large section of the American public has learned to budget the family finances. Payments for the article purchased are made regularly and other expenses adjusted accordingly. Once the 12 regular monthly payments are made, the savings habit is in process of formation, if not already fixed, and money begins to find its way into the bank or insurance company."

Mr. Vogel believed that the general impression as to the existence of a rapid and growing rate of increase in installment selling is exaggerated.

Small Losses Shown

An exhaustive study recently made shows that installment business increased 7 per cent between 1923 and 1925, he said, and questioned whether this was in greater proportion than the increase in general business.

He also expressed confidence that in event of an industrial depression, payments would be reasonably well kept up, and cited the smallness of his company's losses in the coal mining district of Pennsylvania during the strike last fall as indication of this.

The afternoon program was the fullest of any session of the conference in point of the number of speakers. More people, of course, can talk about the weather than about anything else, and that was the subject. Dr. C. G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., treated it from the standpoint of measurements made by that institution which indicate that the radiation of heat from the sun varies from time to time. Greenleaf Pickard, a consulting engineer of Newton Center, Mass., treated it from the standpoint of what constitutes "radio weather," saying he had found indications that changes in solar radiation also affect radio receptivity.

Sun Observations Taken

Dr. A. H. Clayton of Canton, Mass., an international authority on weather, said that Herbert J. Brown, of Washington, D. C., developed phases of weather forecasting based on observations of the sun. Dr. Clayton said forecasts are being successfully made on this basis as much as five days in advance. Mr. Brown predicted that the weather would be clear and sunny during the coming winter and the summer of 1927.

George A. Loveland, director of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston, related how business men can be served by the weather bureau, pointing out the value of storm forecasts to shippers, transportation companies and navigators, and the usefulness of the bureau's weather records to engineers and sometimes also to lawyers in the trial of cases where the released labor is absorbed to a large extent in other active industries.

Study Farm Market

George T. Fielding of the General Electric Company gave an instance of the service which his company received from these weather bureau

records when he told how a map was prepared showing the amount of "electric fan weather" to be expected by the fan salesman in 132 different areas all over the United States.

He suggested that similarly valuable information might be gained from the weather bureau by manufacturers of a wide variety of products from ice cream machinery and gasoline for raincoats and oil stoves.

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University spoke on "Business Cycles and the Weather."

STORE COURSES AGAIN PLANNED

Retail Trade Board Forecasts Increased Registration This Year

Executives and employees of the retail stores of Boston will have another opportunity this fall and winter, to participate in a new series of training courses, it is announced today by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The success of the series of courses last year was so marked that the board decided to repeat the practice this year. Approximately 1000 store executives and employees took the courses last year, when the registration exceeded the limits set.

The courses are thoroughly practical, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. The first of the series will open Sept. 28 in Union Hall, 48 Bay State Street, on the subject "American History in Motion Pictures." It will consist of 20 sessions.

All courses are in the evening and embrace artistic effects in decoration, costumes, textile designs, textile materials, English composition, and interpretation of business trends. Certificates will be given to those who complete the courses with a satisfactory record of attendance.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT OF HINDUS PULLED AGAINST CASTE CHAINS

A chief feature of the religious thought of the Hindus, as set forth today at the International Congress of Philosophy in session at Harvard University, by Helmut von Glasenoff, professor of Indian Philosophy at Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, of Berlin, in the section on "Pragmatic Tendencies in Indian Thought," is the longing of the greatest casteless freedom with respect to individual belief, so that a host of strongly opposed doctrines are considered as equally true and orthodox.

This is in contrast to the severe restrictions imposed on the life of those who die in the caste system, in the East of the customs and institutions of the caste system. It is a remarkable phenomenon which has very often prevented Western scholars from grasping the real core of Indian thought, and is a consequence of the way in which the Hindu looks upon every philosophical and religious system.

He sees, Professor Glasenoff pointed out, no dogmatic truths contained in these systems which might remain fixed forevermore, but only paths leading to the goal which is hidden to ordinary reason, or so to say, provisional structures built according to the ideas, wishes and needs of the individual. The Indian conception of the changeability and dynamism of truth, he said, manifests itself in the only original value the Hindus attribute to their sacred writings and holy rites, being practically illustrated by the attitude which distinguished sages and holy men have taken up.

He pointed out, he pointed out, has its reason in the fact that all Indian philosophy is of an absolutely practical character, and in the peculiar structure of the Indian mode of thinking, which allows that opinion quite irrationally, may, indeed, remain quietly aside by side.

Attention was divided in the sections today between various phases of Hindu religion and philosophy, its history and its present status and effect upon civilization, and aesthetics as applied variously to judgment of the art of the Japanese "No" drama, and as a factor in human experience.

Stephen C. Pepper, assistant professor of philosophy at the University of California, taking for his topic "A Description of Aesthetic Experience," said, in part, that such a description did not necessarily carry any implications as to the determination of aesthetic standards and that such standards must be fixed as applying strictly to works of art, to musical buildings, pictures, books, musical scores, and that they bear upon aesthetic experience only in so far as works of art are among the stimuli for that experience.

Professor Pepper pointed out that such a description depended upon the determination of a field of aesthetic experience, upon the concepts employed, in terms of which the description is made. He said, in part, that "the one available simplification principle on the basis of which the field can be located seems to be that of the experience normally stimulated by classic works of art, and that there not only needed to be, but should be, a description of this experience, as stimulated, demarcated the field of aesthetic experience with finality but that, on the contrary, they merely located it, and that the final survey must be in terms of the descriptive concepts."

Value of Aesthetic Experience

"I assume that an aesthetic experience is an experience of value. I define value as pattern in action. By 'pattern' I mean an integration of experience by 'action,' the transition of experience through duration. Let 'pattern' and 'action' (or 'impulse') be taken here as primitive concepts by which, however, there is no intention to imply that either of them can exist without the other.

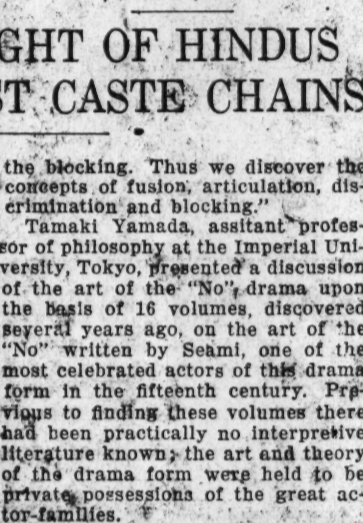
"A pattern previous to blocking is an introspectively fused whole. Upon blocking by the interception of a conflicting pattern, the fusion is partly dissolved and some of the action is released and absorbed to a new pattern. A new pattern is then drawn in to bridge the gap between the earlier and later articulations, to bridge the gap which was caused by



SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN
University of Calcutta.



PROF. LUCIEN LEVY-BRUHL
University of Paris.



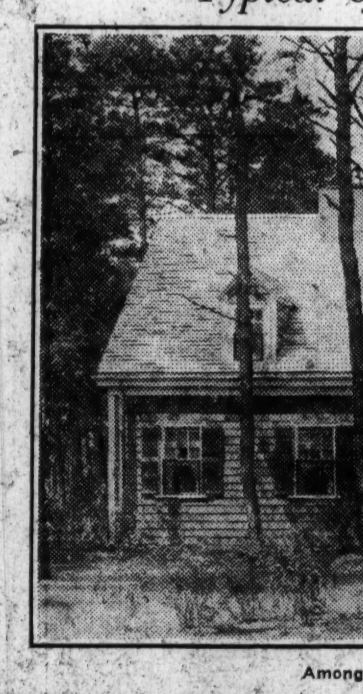
PROF. JAMES HAUGHTON WOODS
Chairman of Division of Philosophy, Harvard.

the blocking. Thus we discover the concept of fusion, articulation, discrimination and blocking."

Tamaki Yamada, assistant professor of philosophy at the Imperial University, Tokyo, presented a discussion of the art of the "No" drama upon the basis of 16 volumes, discovered several years ago, on the art of the "No" written by Seami, one of the most celebrated actors of the drama form in the fifteenth century. Proposals to finding these volumes there had been practically no interpretive literature known; the art and theory of the drama form were held to be private possession of the great actor-families.

The Actor and His Art

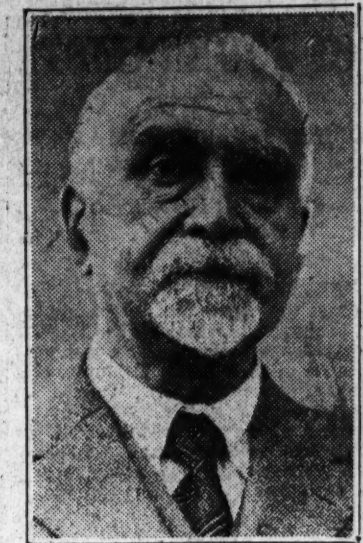
Seami, Professor Yamada went on to point out, began with the premise that the actor's art is one of imitation, that the actor "must become the thing itself," which he wishes to imitate and must not allow the wish to imitate per se through his interpretation.



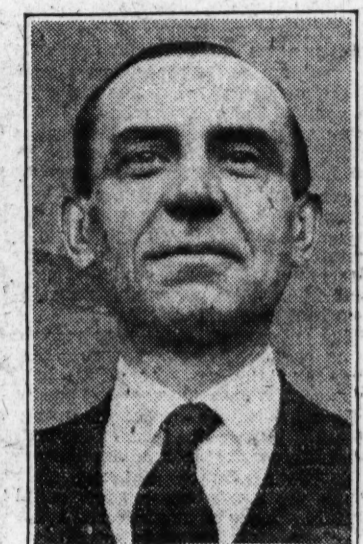
Among New Residences at Oyster Harbors Colony on the Cape.

"At the same time," he said, "there is observable a certain difference between imitation and reality which must be taken into account. Then Seami held that the actor must be able to put details in proper subordination to essentials. For instance, the various types of character had to be studied in the light of the three essential types, i. e., the old man, woman and the soldier.

"The first steps of Seami's theory came into the treatment of the characteristic poses of the 'No' drama, and especially in the discussion of its slow tempo and its pauses. The underlying theory is the Buddhist one that reality is an appearance out of



PROF. LUCIEN LEVY-BRUHL
University of Paris.



PROF. RALPH BARTON PERRY
Harvard, Member of Executive Committee.

tingen, Germany, and A. W. Moore of the University of Chicago on the "Doctrine of Subsistence and Essence in Current Logic and Epistemology."

This afternoon at 5 o'clock, under the guidance of Dr. Benjamin Rand, director of the Philosophy Library, Harvard University, the delegates will visit the treasure room at Widener Library and the philosophy library. Items of the William James collection, certain manuscripts and first editions will be shown together with a collection of contemporary works.

Officials today said that the attendance was registered as nearly double that of yesterday and that this morning there were listed 625 delegates and associate members.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES ADVANCING

Prevailing strength of low-volatile bituminous coal prices is reflected in the local retail prices, the Boston News Bureau reports. This quotation is today advanced \$1.50 a ton to \$8.60.

Within a few days, wholesale low-volatile on the Cape at Mystic Wharf has reached \$6.75 a ton, the highest price since last February, and up \$1.40 during the last two months as the British strike has affected American markets.

It is a 15-cent appreciation during the last week. Mine prices for this grade formed somewhat recently, and are generally at or above \$2.50, against \$1.50 before the British labor difficulty.

As a result of the British suspension, with this country supplying Britain and former British markets, exports of bituminous coal from the United States totaled 3,240,194 long tons in July, against 2,139,166 in

CONSTRUCTION COSTS DROP TO LEVEL OF JUNE, 1923

Wages Hold Steady to June Scale After Slight Recession From May Totals, Highest in Five Years, Associated General Contractors Report

Construction costs dropped during August, directly reflecting reductions in prices of several building materials. The decline placed these costs on a low plane touched in only one month since March, 1923, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

Virtually a single level previously had been held for many months. Last month's reductions in prices of sand, gravel, crushed stone, cement, hollow building tile, brick and lumber brought about the first marked change witnessed since last August. In only one month during the past five years have the average prices for building materials paid by general contractors been lower than they were last month.

Wages in the building trades held fast to the level which they assumed in June after dropping slightly from the May figure, which was the highest recorded for any month during the past five years.

The August index number for construction costs in general, based on the 1913 average, was 196. The corresponding index number for average prices of materials was 176, while the figure for wages was 226.

Thus the total costs are shown to be following a line virtually mid-way between the trend of wages and the trend of material prices. This has been the tendency since early in 1923.

The close of the active vacation season on Cape Cod and the beginning of what may be expected to be the busiest months in the real estate market find the Oyster Harbors colony at Oyster Harbors, which is being developed by Morris B. Norris and his associates, at a promising stage of completion.

This 700-acre island, which only a year ago was a wilderness of trees and tangled underbrush, is today definitely taking form as a magnificent residential park. The gangs of workmen who worked through the winter and spring have completed their work and made accessible every part of the property. Wide hard roads have been constructed throughout the property and surveys made for additional roads to be built soon.

In addition to the magnificent residence erected on a point overlooking West Bay by A. Felix du Pont, 10 attractive residences of characteristic Cape Cod architecture have been constructed. One of these has been furnished in genuine antique and four of the others in splendid reproductions, making a group of homes singularly attractive and well worth visiting the property to inspect.

Plans for the clubhouse at Oyster Harbors have recently been approved. Approximately 25 acres will be devoted to this clubhouse, and its grounds. The building will be a true Cape Cod type and in addition to its spacious accommodations for social activities there will be one wing devoted exclusively to golf, and the western wing runs through to the Yacht Club landing on Cuttler Bay and provides for a lounge and locker room for the yachtsmen.

It is anticipated that championship golf games will be played on the tennis courts in 1927, with clubhouse accommodations. Afternoon entertainment will be provided among the pines and the plans also include a swimming pool in connection with the golf club, as well as a gymnasium and a children's playroom.

The foreways of the golf course at Oyster Harbors are ready for seeding. The greens and tees are being loamed and will be ready for seeding about Sept. 20. This Donald Ross 18-hole golf course measures 6539 yards, and this distance can

The Waldorf System, Inc., announce the purchase of the property, No. 93 to 92 Purchase Street, and No. 165 High Street, which they have leased and used as a commissary, the largest centralized commissary in the United States. It is a high standard factory building of six floors, in which is the most modern equipment for producing and distributing foods in large quantities.

Some of its special features are automatic sprinklers, circulating brine for refrigeration, steam plant for sterilization by retreating and brine ovens, modern devices for routing and assembling materials. Warehouse facilities provide for any contingencies which may arise.

Each day trucks are loaded from an inclined platform, making five deliveries to the stores. There are about 200 people employed here. Ownership of this building by the Waldorf System will now make possible additional improvements.

Besides the building on Purchase Street, the building at 155 to 157 High Street has been purchased by the Waldorf System, next to the two buildings already leased by them. These buildings are occupied by the Boston division offices and the general offices for the entire system, the president's office, the treasurer, the controller, real estate department, general purchasing department, advertising department and industrial division, and gives them ample space for expansion of the general offices.

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, Inc., has purchased of Roger Griswold his property at 36 West Cedar Street, Beacon Hill. The sale includes the property, which is being developed by Morris B. Norris and his associates, at a promising stage of completion.

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REPUBLICAN WOMEN START CAMPAIGNING

Republican women opened their fall campaign today with a gala affair at the Boston Hotel, the party of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, director, at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president of the club, presided as emcee, and Mrs. Bagley addressed the guests on reasons why women should join a political club.

With the enfranchisement of women in the United States, millions of women suddenly found themselves with a ballot in their hands, but with inadequate knowledge of how best to use it, Mrs. Bagley pointed out. A political club, one that would educate them in the political aspect of government, was therefore essential to intelligent use of the ballot.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts made it a business to do just that. It stood for the education of its members in things political in order to obtain the best government possible for State and Country. Mrs. Bagley said, offering education in the Government of the United States, in current legislation, the principles of the political parties and other lines connected with the administration of government not reached by any other organization.

Mrs. George H. Knowlton Jr., chairman of the campaign committee, told "How to Win," declaring that every member should inform herself on candidates and issues and vote on election day, and make herself a committee of one to lead others to do likewise. She also outlined plans to be pursued by the club for carrying the Republican campaign to a successful issue next November.

Mrs. William M. Butler, wife of Senator Butler, candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, was guest of honor.

FALL RIVER TAX RATE ADVANCED 80 CENTS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—The tax rate for 1926 in Fall River is \$28.40 per thousand dollars, an increase of 80c, according to announcement made today by the board of assessors. The total valuation placed at \$234,087,000, while in 1925 the total amount of valuation was \$206,542,250. There has been an increase of \$27,544,800 in the total amount of valuation, the largest amounts being placed on mill corporations.

NEIGHBORS' LEAGUE MEETING

Prof. Alfred C. Lane, head of the geology department of Tufts College, is to be the chief speaker at the weekly luncheon of the League of Neighbors, Greater Boston Chapter, at the Twentieth Century Club tomorrow. He will review some of the discussions at the Willamstown Institute of Politics, giving special attention to "Raw Materials and Their Influence for Peace or War."

STATE TO HONOR
PATRIOTS OF OLDGovernor Proclaims Massa-
chusetts Day at Sesqui-
centennial

Governor Fuller today proclaimed Monday, Sept. 27, to be observed as Massachusetts Day at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, when the Massachusetts signers of the Declaration of Independence will be remembered with special honors.

The Governor will be at the head of the official Massachusetts delegation which is to leave Boston on the night of Sunday, Sept. 26. One of the ceremonies on Massachusetts Day will be the presentation to the exposition of a state flag. The proclamation follows:

"A century and a half ago the immortal Declaration of Independence was conceived in the minds of Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, and written in the matchless language of the truth.

"Through the lessons of liberty taught by that historic document, a new nation was born that has grown in the span of 150 years from 13 colonies to 48 states, and from 3,000,000 to 117,000,000 people. The close bonds that then drew Massachusetts and Pennsylvania together are no less binding and sincere today, and our Commonwealth extends to the city of Philadelphia the warmest greetings and congratulations on her splendid achievement in creating a notable international exposition, commemorative of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and of the significant events associated with the war of the revolution.

"All honor to those sturdy patriots of Massachusetts, John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry and Robert Treat Paine, whom today we honor as the signers on the part of Massachusetts of that immortal document.

"In commemoration of the signing of that historic document and of the services of these illustrious sons of Massachusetts, I proclaim Monday, Sept. 27, as Massachusetts Day at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa.

"This Commonwealth will there-
fore welcome its sons and daughters to participate in the anniversary ob-
servance of that historic event in
which the men of Massachusetts
played such a conspicuous and im-
portant part."

EXPORT CLUB ISSUES
DIGEST OF REPORTSForeign Trade Session Sum-
marized in Handbook

Problems discussed at the fourth annual New England foreign trade conference, held in Boston last May, have been summarized for the purpose of offering advice to the executives dealing with foreign trade and printed in pamphlet form by the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Copies are now available at the chamber, one having been sent to each delegate who participated in the conference.

Described as the "official digest" of the conference, the pamphlet is a valuable handbook of that meeting, copyrighted by the club, containing 72 pages, devoted to a digest of the addresses, discussions, reports, and a list of officers of the conference and the delegates.

Because many delegates attending the conference were at one session while another session in which they were interested, was being held, the handbook is attracting wide attention among export executives and those interested in foreign trade. Several delegates have expressed their ideas of the great value of the publication. In letters to Donald E. Wilbur, secretary of the club.

An astronomer and a mathematician occupy the stage today. Their names are to be seen on both the Boston Public Library and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The astronomer, Kepler, had a large part in the proving of the Copernican theory which revolutionized the static theory of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, who were told about yesterday.

KEPLER (Kep'ler), Johann, was one of the world's great astronomers as well as a celebrated mathematician, and is accredited to be one of the founders of modern astronomy. He was the one who first reduced the theory of the telescope to its fundamental principles, and laid down the common rules for finding the focal lengths of single lenses and the magnifying power of telescopes.

His discoveries in geometry produced epoch-making results. He was the discoverer of the famous Kepler's Laws, which hold that the orbits of planets are elliptical and furnish the basis for calculation of the rate of movement of these bodies. Born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1571, he was a contemporary of Galileo.

His rise to eminence involved the overcoming of many obstacles. He passed a neglected childhood, and obtained his education only through great difficulty. He was a continual struggle with poverty, and he was subjected to much religious persecution.

Of his many writings, the one that has brought him the greatest fame is his "New Astronomy, or Celestial Physics," which appeared in 1619. In this he announced two of the laws which regulate the periods and motions of the planets.

BULER (yool'er), Leonard, was a mathematician. Born and educated in Switzerland, he became professor of mathematics at the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg and wrote

GOV. BREWSTER
VICTORY GROWSPlurality of Nearly 22,000
Over Democratic Opponent
in Maine Is Indicated

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15 (AP)—

With all available unofficial returns of the state election tabulated, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster's indicated plurality for re-election was 21,703 over Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta, his Democratic opponent.

Governor Brewster had 101,881 and Mayor McLean, 80,178. The latter carried only Androscoggin and his own county of Kennebec. The score of missing places, mostly plantations scattered through eight of the 16 counties, two years ago cast 414 votes for Governor Brewster and 860 for William R. Pattangall, Democrat. The Governor's plurality in 1924 was 36,655, when the totals were 145,331 to 108,676.

Unofficial returns on the Legislature gave the Republicans a gain of seven in the House, reducing the number of Democrats from 29 to 22 out of 51 members. Brewster was the only Democrat in the State Senate, as at the last session.

It will be the first time women will serve as senators. Mrs. Dora B. Pinkham of Fort Kent, who was the first to be elected to the House, in 1925, and Mrs. Katherine C. Allen of Hampden, a Representative at the last session, were elected to the Senate. Four women representatives chosen yesterday are Miss Gail Laughlin of Portland, Mrs. Maude Clark Gay of Waldoboro, Mrs. Blanche E. Folsom of Norridgewock and Mabel P. Cheney of Lisbon. All are Republicans except Representative-elect Cheney.

"There has been no change in the strength or attitude of the decent people of America," said Mrs. Quimby. "And the policy to pursue on election day is to vote and to see that your neighbor votes for dry candidates."

Turning the modern mourning over the so-called effects of prohibition on the youth of the land "mere crocodile tears," she quoted at length statistics to prove the backing youth give to prohibition.

"Whence comes all this agitation?" she asked. "Not from the farmers, grangers, merchants, producers, educators, churches, the elements that give fiber and strength to the Nation. Verily, I believe that all this agitation finds root not in the hearts of America but rather in the selfish material interests outside our Nation—interests that have invaded our country at other periods and eras—interests so subtle, so cunning as almost to deceive the very elect."

WELFARE SOCIETY
PROVIDES OUTINGS

Through its intimate association with families and persons, the Family Welfare Society of Boston arranged vacation outings for 550 mothers and children. The vacations themselves were given by the Country Week, Salvation Army, Mother's Rest, Farrington Memorial and 14 other organizations. The society itself maintains one summer camp.

In addition to vacations of this kind numerous outings were given, all-day outings at the beach or in the country, automobile, steamship and motorboat rides. During August 1926 families were assisted. Financial relief amounting to \$397.71 was distributed among 627 of these. The statements are contained in the reports of workers for the summer months.

MR. HAIGIS READS BANK

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—John W. Haigis, retiring Senator from the Franklin-Hampshire District, was yesterday elected president of the Franklin County Trust Company. Senator Haigis has been vice-president of the bank for the past year. George A. Sheldon succeeds Mr. Haigis in the office of vice-president.

more than half of the treatises in this branch of science contained in the 46 quarto volumes published by the academy from 1777 to 1783. In addition he wrote some 200 other dissertations subsequently published by the society.

He was the first to give examples of those long processes in which the conditions of the problem are first expressed by algebraic symbols, and then pure calculation resolves all the difficulties. He also applied the analytic method to mechanics and enlarged the boundaries of that science.

He greatly improved the integral and differential calculus, and published a complete course which surpassed everything written on the subject at that time. He also contributed toward the invention of the achromatic telescope.

Where the Wall Paper Is More Than Mere Ornamentation

Superintendents in Jordan's and pre-ferred to their customers who desire them. The check is presented on the floor where the car is parked and it may then be driven away.

Free motorbuses operate between the garage and the store on an eight-minute schedule. There is a capacity for 600 cars at the garage, and passenger elevators to eight floors.

New Mexico are to be visited by a "white ribbon special," a train bearing the leaders of the National W. C. T. U. to the fifty-second annual convention in Los Angeles, Sept. 25. The train will stop at a number of places where the officers will make public addresses. It is announced at headquarters here. It is scheduled to leave Chicago Monday.

of the adjoining Reuel Williams estate could be secured for this purpose. The plan was defeated, but the discussion called attention anew to one of the most charming homes in the Kennebec Valley.

On Nov. 19, 1807, Reuel Williams brought his bride to the Williams mansion, which is a perfect type of a colonial house, and although in the very center of the city, is surrounded by five or six acres of land.

So far as interior furnishings are concerned, it is doubtful if there is another such interesting house in central Maine. People still come from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to see the room, termed the octagon, upon the walls of which is the original wall paper, depicting scenes in the Hawaiian Islands, hand painted in Paris in 1806. The Metropolitan Art Museum in New York has several panels of these scenes.

To walk into the room in these modern times is at first startling and then pleasing. The amount of detail that is depicted in the wall paper is surprising. The carpet of this room was woven by hand in Paris, and remains intact and unfaded, although three generations of the family have trodden it.

The wall paper and the carpets were purchased in France by James Bowdoin, the founder of Bowdoin College, and he sent them to Mr. Williams for his house here in Augusta, the two being close friends.

In the parlor is another unusual style of wall paper, seldom seen nowadays. This paper gives the effect of a series of drapings and so artistically are the figures executed that it almost seems as though one could take hold of the draperies and lift them from the wall.

Here, as well as in the sitting room, are many pieces of antique furniture, and all finely preserved, in

Not Drapery, But Muslin-Backed Paper That Looks Like Drapery

PARLOR OF THE REUEL WILLIAMS MANSION

The Deep Recessed French Window, the Parlor Wall Paper and Carpet, Both of Which Are More Than a Century Old, the Horseshoe Sofa, Marble-Topped Table, Mantelpiece and Oil Portrait, All Well Preserved in a Day That Does Not Build So Much for Permanency, Attract Many Admirers of the Bygone Days to This Traditional New England Home.

PARKING ARRANGED
BY JORDAN MARSH'SFree Privileges for Customers
Are Provided

Free parking privileges for customers of the Jordan Marsh stores became effective this morning. In the Shopper's Garage, Inc., 14-22 Beach Street following arrangements made by officials of the Jordan Marsh Company for the garage management to devote exclusive rights to its parking facilities to customers of the Washington Street department store. Checks which are good for 314 parking hours are signed by department

Double ramps make possible driving to the roof without stopping. There are gasoline and oil filling devices, and facilities for changing tires and washing cars but no repair work will be done. The hours when the garage is open for the use of Jordan Marsh Company patrons are 9 a. m. to 5:45 p. m., every business day.

W. C. T. U. LEADERS PLAN TOUR
EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 15 (Special)—Cities in Kansas, Missouri, and

the dining room are many of the earlier types of chairs and tables and adorning the walls are famous Stuart portraits.

In the spacious hallway is a bust of Reuel Williams, representing the statesman at the age of 77, done by Paul Akers. Between the parlor and the sitting room a beautiful lettering still remains on the wall, showing the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Reuel Williams. The lettering is left as a sort of memorial occasion.

Lock Preserved
On the double doors that separate the parlor from the octagonal room is a huge lock, almost large enough for a jail, which has been carefully preserved. Mrs. Zilpha L. Smith, the only granddaughter of Reuel Williams now living, occupies the house and takes great pride in the preservation of every article within.

Mrs. Smith has lived in New York part of her life, also in Boston and Portland, but always manages to occupy the historic homestead for a portion of each year at least.

Her love of the family heirlooms and her great care to see that they are unharmed and in their accustomed place are marked. Mrs. Smith is well versed in the history of antiques and has given much study to the evolution of household equipment.

The Reuel Williams homestead has more than 13 large rooms. Flower

beds adorn the grounds and there are many notable trees.

In 1847 President Polk and James Buchanan, Secretary of State, were entertained in the Reuel Williams home. For 117 years the house has been occupied by a Williams, and there are great-grandchildren to reverence and preserve this beautiful estate as a memorial to their ancestor.

Next In Succession
It is probable that Mrs. Smith's son, William Allen Smith of Newark, N. J., will be the next to come into possession of the home. Mrs. Smith has another son, Henry King Smith, who now lives in London.

Reuel Williams in the early days was almost "the whole thing" in Augusta. He was born 142 years ago and he was graduated from the old Hallows Academy. He served eight terms in the Maine Legislature, an almost unparalleled record. He was largely instrumental in locating the seat of the State Government in Augusta and, as commissioner of public buildings, it was under his guidance that the State House was completed. In fact, he gave the land upon which it is located. Mr. Williams was one of the electors-at-large who voted for Van Buren in 1836, and in 1837 he went to the United States Senate.

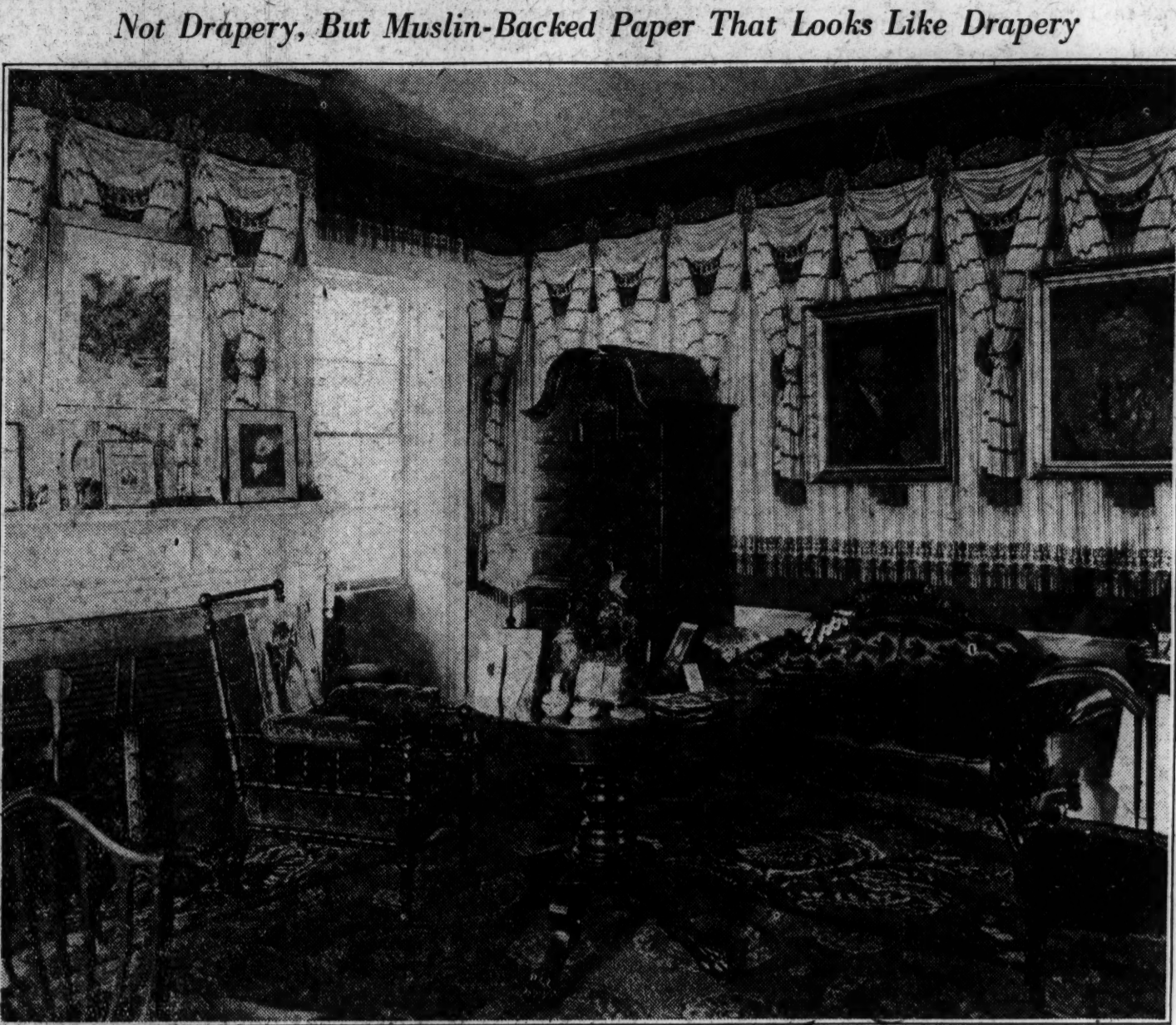
He was instrumental in establishing the railroad from Portland to the Kennebec Valley. He was appointed by Governor Washburn in 1861 one of the electors to confer with the National Government in relation to the defense of the coast of Maine.

Mr. Williams received the degree of A. M. from Harvard College in 1815 and from Bowdoin College in 1820, to which was added the degree of LL. D. in 1855.

Quiet Dignity of a New England Home

EXTERIOR OF THE REUEL WILLIAMS HOUSE
This Estate, Several Acres in Extent, is Located in the Very Center of Augusta, the Capital of Maine, and Has Been Retained in Its Original Setting and Furnishings for More Than a Century.

W. C. T. U. LEADERS PLAN TOUR
EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 15 (Special)—Cities in Kansas, Missouri, and



PARLOR OF THE REUEL WILLIAMS MANSION
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Paris Wall Paper and Carpets
117 Years Old in Maine Mansion

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15 (Special)—When an addition to the Cony High School building was under consideration sometime ago, the proposition was advanced that perhaps part

of the dining room are many of the earlier types of chairs and tables and adorning the walls are famous Stuart portraits.

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Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

W. N. A. C., Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—From Bravos Field, Bravos 7:10 p. m.—Globe Trotting Journalists, Willard DeLue, 5:05—The Day in Finance, by the Boston Financial News 5:10—Live stock market report, 6:30—Kiddies' Klub, 6:30—Dinner dance, Lido Venues Orchestra, direction of Jacques Renard, 7:30—Baseball and news, 7:35—Weather, 7:36—Program arranged by Greater Boston Federation of Churches, 8:30—Sixty-first Anniversary Orchestra, direction of William F. Dodge, featuring music of the period 1885-1895.

Thursday Morning
10:30 a. m.—W. N. A. C. Women's Club, Bible readings, the Rev. George E. Gillette, Brookline Presbyterian Church; tenor solos, Frank Wilcher; Marjorie Knudsen, contralto solo, Kathryn Koe; Jean Sargent, 11:30—News.

W. E. E. L., Boston, Mass. (445 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Jimmie Russo and his orchestra, 6:45—Stock market and business news, 6:50—News and baseball scores, 6:50—The Mysterious Mr. Blowitz, Willard DeLue, 6:45—Big Brother Club, 7:10—The Story Behind the News, Winfield Knudsen, contralto solo, Kathryn Koe; Jean Sargent, 11:30—News.

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GERMANY URGES
OCCUPATION ENDPowers at Geneva in Con-
versation on Outstanding
Political Difficulties

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—Conversations have been going on between Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, respectively Foreign Minister of Germany, France and Great Britain, on outstanding political difficulties, such as the continued occupation of Germany, territory, that, now, Germany has entered the League of Nations as the equal of other powers and the Pact of Locarno has become operative.

Germany holds very strongly that the occupation should be brought to an end, seeing that it is fulfilling its obligations to pay reparations and that the Treaty of Versailles permits a shortening of the occupation in such circumstances. Dr. Stresemann undoubtedly put forward this view to Mr. Briand and Sir Austen, for he holds very strongly that above all the occupation should end if the better relations between France and Germany are to be placed on a permanent footing.

But there is little likelihood of Sir Austen and Mr. Briand, deciding on this course, which French public opinion certainly would not support. Considerable reductions in the occupation forces, however, are to be made, with a further mitigation so that occupation may become as invisible as possible.

Regarding the mandates over part of its former African possessions, Germany also considers that it is entitled to one. But Dr. Stresemann will not push this demand now.

Press Comments on Pact

By Cable from Monitor, Bureau.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Newspaper comment on the final ratification of the Locarno treaties indicates a distinct cleavage of opinion regarding the desirability of Great Britain giving a definite pledge to intervene on one side or the other should France or Germany ever come to blows again on the Rhine.

Thus today's Times recalls the King's words that Locarno represents a "great work of appeasement and reconciliation," and adds on its own account that this work is built on "solid foundations."

The Daily Express, on the other hand, undoubtedly voices the mistrust of a considerable section of the community when it says: "Britain is now drawn inextricably into the European morass. The Rhine has become a British frontier with one variation—this country is committed to defend both sides of it from aggression."

The Daily Express points out that the Dominions and India have not signed or adhered to the Locarno Pact and concludes by saying: "The Rhine frontier not only divides France and Germany, but is now drawn between Britain and her Dominions."

MACKENZIE KING

BACK IN POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

Prime Minister by also five of his

Cabinet were defeated, which would

imply that the Customs exposed failed

to have the expected effect on the

electorate.

Among Mr. Meighen's chief officers

who were re-elected are: J. A. Mac-

donald, of Prince Edward Island;

J. C. Douglas and W. A. Black, of

Nova Scotia; Sir George Perley, R. S.

White and C. H. Cahan, of Quebec;

R. J. Manion, T. L. Church, H. G. G.

thrie and Sir Henry Drayton, of On-

tario; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, L. J. Ladner

and H. H. Stevens, of British Colum-

bia. George Black, Yukon's one rep-

resentative, was again returned.

Few Liberal Defeats

On the Liberal side there were few

serious defeats. W. L. Mackenzie

King, former Premier, and all his old

Cabinet came back, so that there will

likely be few changes in the new ad-

ministration. Both Labor members,

J. S. Woodsworth and A. A. Hays

of Winnipeg, held their seats, and

have been joined by H. B. Adhead

of Calgary. In Alberta the United

Farmers of Alberta, formerly desig-

nated Progressives, took all the 16

seats except four.

Mr. Meighen will likely tender his

resignation to the Governor-General

immediately, and Mr. King will re-

sume office, calling Parliament to re-

assemble in October or November.

The Liberal victory will have no

immediate effect on trade with the

United States. While the Liberal

tendency has always been to lower

the tariff walls between Canada and

the United States and Mr. King did

implement a few duty reductions

during the last four years, notably

those on farm implements and auto-

mobiles, yet powerful manufacturing

interests both within and without

his party compel him to move cau-

tiously in this direction. In a recent

speech in Nova Scotia Mr. King again

advocated reciprocity with the United

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New Back Bay Banking Office



E. Phillips Walker (Left), Manager, and Warren A. Thorndike, Assistant Manager of the Huntington Avenue Office of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

B. U. THEOLOGY SCHOOL OPENS
WITH LARGE ENTERING CLASS

Occasion Observed With Exercises at Robinson Memorial Chapel—Other Schools Active—Dormitory Fund Gets \$20,000.

Preceded by an academic procession, opening-day observations at the Boston University school of theology were held this afternoon in Robinson Memorial Chapel, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, at which an unusually large entering class was presented for matriculation by Prof. W. J. Low-stuter, the registrar, and were welcomed by Albert C. Knudson, dean, and Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, New York, was the speaker of the afternoon. Professors Emeritus Marcus D. Buell and Henry C. Sheldon also took part in the program. New members of the faculty were introduced by the dean.

This evening the annual faculty reception to the student body will be held in the school building, directed by Prof. and Mrs. C. Edmund Neil. Lectures begin at the school on Thursday.

The enrolling of the university student body of 10,000 was concluded today when the College of Liberal Arts, School of Education, Graduate School, School of Law and School of Business Administration opened their registration days. At the latter department, the registration will register on Friday.

At the School of Law, enrollment of students will continue through Friday. Part-time students in the School of Education will begin registration tomorrow.

Activities of freshmen week at the College of Practical Arts and Letters continued this afternoon with the faculty reception to the incoming class. Tomorrow, when upper-classmen register in this department, freshmen will meet sophomores, juniors and seniors at an all-college gathering.

Gifts of \$20,000 to the women's dormitory fund and the establishment of a new academic department in the School of Religious Education and Social Service have been announced by Walter S. Athearn, Dean, on the eve of the opening of the new school year in this department of the university.

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carry on the business of the office, according to Mr. Walker, although it is expected that additional work may be needed later. The banking hours are from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. every day except Saturday, when the bank closes at 1 o'clock.

FRANCE DENIES
FASCIST CHARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

than 800,000 Italians on French soil, mostly engaged in railroad and construction work. They have been brought in since the war to meet the labor shortage caused by the French losses in battle. Many have become naturalized. It would be economically impossible for Italy to absorb these workers, and France has need of them. The problem of policing such a contingent is difficult because of their fiery temperament and strong political views. France has suffered through Fascist raids across the frontiers to assassinate political enemies.

Le Temps declares that the Mussolini Government is really the international offender, because it has driven out as criminals all adversaries of Fascism and other countries must harbor them. The incident is expected to pass without further controversy.

Fascist Press Unsatisfied
With French Explanations
By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Fascist press is not satisfied with the explanations given by France, but the official relations remain good in spite of the protest made a few days ago by the French chargé d'affaires to the Foreign Office over an article published in the Giornale d'Italia on Italian-French relations, and the conversations between Aristide Briand and Signor Grandi at Geneva, which it is hoped clear the atmosphere, but it would be idle to ignore the feelings of the Italian people which are growing daily more hostile to France.

In spite of the repeated declarations of friendship made by France to Italy, Italians say that there is a chance exists to give a proof of its friendship. France always makes a step backward. It is sufficient to mention two recent incidents, namely, Tangier and Abyssinia. In both cases the Italians honestly believe that France acted in a way prejudicial to Italian interests. A few extracts from the articles which have appeared are sufficient to give an idea of what Italy thinks of France and how uncertain will be the future unless all causes of misunderstanding are removed.

The Corriere d'Italia writes: "What yesterday appeared only as legitimate suspicion today is certain fact, namely, that our Latin sister is no longer a sister nor even a friend. We shall have our future attitude in consideration." L'Avanti d'Italia believes that France is using Italian anti-Fascists in France only as tools for its own purposes, because it is growing anxious in regard to Italy's foreign policy. Italy objects that France should grant hospitality to those Italians who opposed the present régime, and only demands that France should keep watch on their criminal activities.

It is a friendly act, the Fascist, to allow the publication of a newspaper which continually incites people to commit crimes against the Italian political leaders. The Italian Government is convinced that the recent attack on Signor Mussolini was organized in France by Italian political refugees. It should always be remembered that the Saragat assassination was the direct cause of the World War.

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CAPITAL PENALTY REPEAL SOUGHT

National Campaign to Center in States of California and New York

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Repeal of the capital punishment law in California is to be sought by the next Legislature by the National League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, with headquarters in New York, according to Miss Vivian Pierce, secretary of the league, who has arrived in California to complete plans for a national campaign, which will center in the two pivotal states, New York and California.

To this end mass meetings are planned throughout this State. The league will hold a public hearing in New York, before the codes committee of the California Legislature, a feature of which, it is proposed, will be the argument of Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, who will support the league's position that capital punishment is entirely negative in its effects and purpose.

To Reintroduce Amendment
An amendment to the criminal code of California was presented to the last Legislature by Senator Roy Felton of San Francisco which would have changed the extreme sentence to one of life imprisonment. With the support of the league, the amendment will again be introduced. Judged by the sentiment against capital punishment in California, Miss Pierce believes the amendment has excellent chances of passing.

"While the league proposes concentrating its work in two states this year, it has started organization in 34 other states," said Miss Pierce. "Of the 11 western states none has abolished capital punishment, although Oregon, Washington and Arizona had abandoned the practice, only to reinstate it again during the aftermath of war in 1919 and 1920."

"Our campaign in California will be characterized by complete absence of any appeal to sentiment. Legislators and legislatures have a penchant for boasting about their practicality. It can be shown that capital punishment is by far and wide the most impractical, useless as well as barbarous practice indulged by a civilized state."

Experience in New York
"In this campaign New York will tell California some of the things which experience has taught us in the East. The work of Warden Lawes of Sing Sing cannot be too highly praised in his bravely expressed convictions, based on experience and observation, that the extreme penalty is a decadent barbarism of the Middle Ages and should be abolished. "Will the United States be the last country to take this penal step ahead? That is the question facing us. The following states have already abolished capital punishment: Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota. The following countries have abolished this practice: Portugal, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Rumania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Switzerland (15 cantons), Finland, Denmark, Belgium, New South Wales, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Costa Rica, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico (three states: Campeche, Yucatan and Puebla)."

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

London
ENGLISH Freemasons who have visited the United States have always returned filled with admiration for the great work accomplished in that country by the members of the Order of the Eastern Star, although they have never been able to see their way to recommend its establishment in England. The order has been established for many years in Scotland, where it has accomplished much good and useful work, as well for the craft as outside its domains. Recently, however, a committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland to inquire into the working of this organization. Its report was presented a short while ago at the Quarterly Communication of that Grand Lodge.

The report states that the order was organized in America in November, 1876. Through various methods of propaganda an order has arisen which promised beneficence to the near female relatives of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, as well as to itself. Later there was established a Supreme Grand Chapter of the order in Scotland at a convention of all the chapters of the order of the Eastern Star in Scotland, held at Glasgow on Aug. 20, 1904. All the chapters of the order within the British Dominions were formed into this Supreme Grand Chapter, having exclusive jurisdiction within the British Empire and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, excepting those upon the continent of North America.

The committee reports that there was nothing in the work of the order as practiced in Scotland associating it with the Masonic order. At the same time it considered that the order of the Eastern Star, by insisting on their members being members of the Masonic order or relatives of those who are, and their reference to being "co-workers" with Freemasonry, were putting forward a claim which had never been considered or recognized. The whole community were co-workers in the interests of their fellow men, but each did that work in the way he thought best. The term "co-workers" was applied to organizations that deliberately worked together and one organization should not state that they were co-workers with another without the sanction and approval of that other organization.

The report continuing states that there are about 250 chapters under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland of the Order of the Eastern Star, and it is claimed that there are about 73,000 members. The Victoria Chapter was chartered in Glasgow in 1874, and the hundredth chapter was chartered in 1920. These figures will show the rapid growth in the number of chapters which have been started in various towns in Scotland, as well as in

Queensland, New Zealand, South Africa, Victoria and New South Wales.

The committee states that it has given much consideration to the question of what action, if any, should be taken by Grand Lodge in connection with this matter. In view of the fact that for more than 50 years they have permitted their members without question to join the Order of the Eastern Star, it was not thought that it would be reasonable to try to debar them of that privilege immediately. In the opinion of the committee the Order of the Eastern Star has been long enough in existence to stand on the foundation it has built without any suggested patrimonial support from other organizations with which it has no connection. In fact they claim that it is an internal organization, not connected with any other secret order.

The report was accepted by the Grand Committee and it was agreed to recommend Grand Lodge to consider it at the Quarterly Communication in November next.

Estate papers record the sale of the Globe Hotel in Exeter, immediately after the death of the late

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Here a Tablet, There a Tablet, Mark New York's Historic Sites

Why Madison Square Garden Is Not a Garden, and Similar Questions Answered

NEW YORKERS are undoubtedly in two states of thought about their town. We can no more bear to give up its former charms, charms of picturesqueness, of atmosphere, than we can resist adopting all possible new ones of enterprise and progress. Consider Madison Square Garden.

Old Madison Square Garden is not even allowed to exist gracefully in memory. Or perhaps it is to assist memory that one names the severely practical pieces of stadium architecture, blocks from any garden at all, miles from Madison Square, the Madison Square Garden! But once inside this so-called Madison Square Garden the habitué can look about him in the middle of a six-day bicy-

cle race and sentimentalize about the "dear old Garden," for the eye—which takes no concern with the comfort of the new seats—the interiors of the old and the new are as like as two peas in a pod.

Equally irrefragable are the brand new skyscrapers on the site of the old Garden, and the Garden itself. So we manage both, in our fashion. In the matter of historical relics New Yorkers are particularly adept. We simply place a tablet on a corner stone that rises over the demolished relic, thus preserving a considerable antiquity. Below the City Hall and not including that well-tableted square, are more than 40 tablets marking picturesque features of the past.

Twenty-four Dollars for the Island
This year marks the three hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Manhattan from the Indians; \$24 for the island, the rest, outlying country, possibly merely "borrowed" without mentioning it to the owners. Never again will there be such a contrast to stir the humor of the taxpayer, for Manhattan is today far from the \$24 selling price.

Until quite recently little effort was made to preserve New York's historic landmarks. It is lamented by many that in New York the picturesque landmarks of the early settlers are only discoverable by tablets. Tablets here are almost universally substituted for all visible signs of historic background.

Societies—Many of Them
It is not for lack of resistance that New York is reduced to taking its history in tablet form. It has one of the largest and best housed historical societies in the country working in its interest; it has the Holland Society, the City History Club, the Knickerbocker Society of the D. A. R., the Long Island Historical Society, the American Scene and Historic Preservation Society, the Mary Washington Chapter of the D. A. R., the Sons of the Revolution and still others, all combating the reduction to tablets of the city history—and all putting up tablets as fast as they can. Also this city probably has as much or more of historic interest written about it as any other American city.

But the character of a corner in this town changes and its familiar readjust themselves so quickly that only a good memory and the liveliest interest can rebuild the town as it was even 10 years ago. If something of real historic value is rare, a tablet in the new building suffices. Sometimes the suspicion arises that the new building will itself be taken down before long, and so the tablet may be placed on the nearest and most permanent-looking skyscraper. So we have tablets that should read, "One-quarter mile north by northeast of this spot stood the famous tavern in which George Washington, then Commander-in-Chief, etc."

In 1905 the Bank of Manhattan published a booklet of photographs showing the number of houses then standing which had been erected be-

fore 1800. An advertisement of more interest to New Yorkers could scarcely be issued. A number of these houses have since been demolished and tablets been placed over or near the sacred spot whence they disappeared. Of those left standing not one half a dozen remain.

These have a better chance to remain, however, as the historical society develops. The Jumel Mansion, St. Paul's, Frances Tavern, the Dyckman farmhouse, surely must be safe. To these should be added certain sites indispensable to the picturesque side of our city history, as St. Paul's and Trinity churchyards.

Old St. Johns
First as indicating needless waste and sad comes old St. Johns, a comparatively recent memory. This was sacrificed to make Seventh Avenue broader and straighter. Pedestrians had for some years been walking under the portico of the church, as Varick Street has encroached to its very door. If this were London the avenue would have been carried around it as the Strand is carried around St. Clements Dane to spare a charming beauty spot, at least, if not a holy place. Fancy sending nothing left of St. Mary le Bow and St. Clements Dane but tablets.

St. John's Chapel, once called St. John in the Fields, was antedated by but two churches in Manhattan. On Saturday mornings, as long as the chapel stood, the old Leake Dole of Bread, established in 1800, was continued. Facing its park lived Alexander Hamilton and General Schuyler.

Manhattan might be prouder if in place of half a dozen tablets it still show a bit of the old wall in Wall Street; the Stadt House, a solid stone building that might well be standing in good repair; Governor Stuyvesant's Bouwerie House; Captain Kidd's row-stone house; the "Garden" of the old Dutch mill; and the Bowling Green, leased originally for that purpose to three private citizens for one peppercorn a year.

MEXICAN SOCIAL REFORMS CITED
(Continued from Page 1)

question has also been tackled through the organization of financial associations.

Government Finances Peasants
"As the peasants were in dire poverty, they had not the wherewithal for starting to work and making the land given them by the Government fruitful, so we established the Bancos Ejidales for financing those who have been given land by the Government, with a central unit in the Banco Nacional de Credito Agrícola (National Bank of Agricultural Credit), and it is these banks that are entrusted with the duty of obtaining for the peasants farming implements, machinery and the necessary live stock.

"At the same time, much attention is being given to the social organization of these masses. Young people especially trained for this work in the Government schools are organizing the former peasants into co-operative groups to free them from being economically exploited. In this manner we desire to attain economic independence for the peasants. . . .

"At the same time, we are developing a very intense cultural effort. We are establishing schools in all centers of population, no matter how small they are, because we believe that it is absolutely indispensable that the intellectual level of the people should be raised—especially that of the working people. This is the best help that can be given the masses and the best way of making ours a great and respected people.

carrying out large irrigation works; the irrigation works planned provide for the rehabilitation of 1,000,000 hectares of land. These plans will be realized within four years at the latest, and thereafter Mexico will be in condition to produce not only all that is required for its own needs, but also a surplus with which to come to the aid of other peoples. We have achieved the complete reorganization of our finances, with the result that we have now all the resources that we need for our national life.

"At this very moment there are great schools under construction for the agricultural education of the peasants. In September we shall inaugurate four of these large schools, whose purpose it will be to train men into able agriculturists. These schools are not only practical, but they will offer all of the comforts and all the facilities that universities can offer.

"The Government's work has for its purpose the greatest welfare possible for the masses. Its aim is to make for the happiness of the greatest number of homes. Naturally this work does not meet with the approval of the privileged classes of the Nation."

THAMES BRIDGE COMMISSION BUSY

Faces Task of Solving London's Traffic Problem

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Royal Commission on Thames Bridges, which faces the mighty task of solving London's traffic dilemma, and if possible saving Waterloo Bridge, begins its task today. No new Thames bridges have been built for 30 years, although traffic since motors became general has multiplied many times.

In addition to the Waterloo Bridge problem, the commission must decide regarding a bridge opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, which is opposed by many who believe it might injure the cathedral foundations, a new bridge at Charing Cross—replacing the railway and foot bridge—and several others. A decision on Waterloo Bridge is not likely before the year's end.

The personnel of the commission is Lord Lee of Fareham, chairman, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Lord Hambleden, Sir William Plender, Sir Lawrence Weaver and Prof. Charles Inglis.

SHOE OUTPUT TO JULY 31
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Shoe output in the first seven months of 1926 was 179,263,964 pairs (other than rubbers). This includes 46,488,483 pairs of men's shoes and 107,775,481 pairs of women's shoes; 61,338,235 of men's shoes; 22,025,454 of women's and children's shoes.

Shortly after came the Civil War, and Lauderdale, a Royalist, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was confined for nine years in the Tower and other state prisons. Meanwhile the Hardies had prospered, and were lay-

ing by their rents for the right of owner, whose estates had been declared forfeited.

When opportunity occurred, Maggie, having baked the gold pieces in a bannock, betook herself to London, and succeeded thus in conveying to the imprisoned Earl the money which he stood sorely in need of.

He soon obtained his release and went to Holland, returning with Charles I in 1660. He did not forget Maggie, but presented her a silver girdle, which had been in his own family some 60 years. Moreover, he allowed her and her children to hold the farm rent free for the rest of their lives, remarking, "Every bannock has its mark but the bannock o' Tollishill."

SHADED HIGHWAYS FOR SACRAMENTO
Ten-Year Planting Program Outlined by Clubs

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—Every road and boulevard leading into Sacramento is to be girded about with the cooling shade of elms, Oriental planes and eucalyptus trees, according to a 10-year program laid out by the county Board of Forestry and various civic clubs sponsoring the work.

From Sacramento to Freepoint, following the Sacramento River south, will be more than 10 miles of elms, lining both sides of the new highway, which allows the motorist to go direct to Oakland without crossing rivers or bays or ferries.

The same plan of planting is well under way on the Sacramento-Fair Oaks Road, where Oriental planes have already reached a considerable height. The Sacramento-Stockton Highway will be planted to elms, eucalyptus and walnut trees according to soil conditions. To date 100 miles of highway have been planted.

TIMES SAYS SMITH IS READY TO RUN AGAIN
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Edinburgh, Scot. Special Correspondence

THERE is an old Scottish proverb which runs, "Every bannock (oatmeal or barley cake) has its mark" (equal or match), used in very much the same sense as "You're not the only pebble on the beach." A later version of this has been heard in the Scottish Lowlands since the seventeenth century: "Every bannock has its mark but the bannock o' Tollishill."

In the National Museum of Antiquities for Scotland there may now be seen a silver girdle, made in 1608-09, and known as "Maggie's Girdle." Who would guess that in the history of this girdle lay hidden the secret of the addition of the proverb? But that is actually the case.

"Maggie" was the name given to Margaret Lylestone, the wife of Thomas Hardie, who farmed what was known as the Middle Farm on Tollishill in Lauderdale in the middle of the seventeenth century. One severe winter, his flock having perished in heavy snowdrifts, Hardie found himself unable to pay his rent, and Maggie was dispatched to Thirlestane, Castle to lay their hard case before the laird, the second Earl of Lauderdale. He listened to her appeal, and then, half in joke, said: "Well, Maggie, if snow is so plentiful at Tollishill, bring me a snowball in June, and I will see what I can do."

When June came, a patch of snow still lay hidden in a "cleuch" of the hills where the sun never shone, so Maggie made her snowball and carried it to Thirlestane. The Earl laughed at her ready-witted compliance and forgave the debt.

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MERTON ENDS HIS TESTIMONY

Daugherty-Miller Trial Witness Undergoes Severe Examination

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (P)—Richard Merton, German metal magnate, who has been on the stand six days in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller, finished his testimony today.

After 2 1/2 days of severe redirect examination, the Government told Merton they had no further need of him. William Rand, counsel for Miller, did not ask Merton any more questions, but demanded of the court that the witness be held in reserve in case he is needed for further cross-examination. Merton said he would wait the call of the court at his hotel.

The Government today found itself in an anomalous situation in regard to Merton. For two days it hampered on his testimony, given under cross-examination, in an effort to show that his claims for \$7,000,000 of American Metal Company's shares seized under the Trading With the Enemy Act, were not valid and that Merton, in presenting the claims, had concealed information that would have defeated his purpose had it been revealed.

The Government, in statements involved in questions it asked Merton, also inferred that Merton's testimony that the American Metal shares had been orally transferred to the Societe Suisse prior to the war was a myth.

Prior to the trial, however, Emory Buckner, United States attorney, informed newspapers that he wished to have it made clear that Merton and his brother and other German and Swiss citizens involved in the claims, were entirely without blame.

The Government placed in evidence statements from bank officials that Merton had on deposit \$50,000 in the Chase National Bank of New York on July 26, 1921, and that the following day \$50,000 was deposited in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York by the late John T. King, one-time National Republican Committeeman from Connecticut. Mr. King was one of those indicted.

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The Southern Heavens for October Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University

A NOTABLE visitor in the sky this month is the planet Mars. Whenever we behold our planetary neighbor in the offing, we feel as when at sea we sight a distant ship. It is the thought of living beings on ship or planet, which commands our interest. Every other year, Mars comes into range. On Oct. 27 it will approach the earth nearer than it has since August, 1924. It is perhaps more accurate to say that the earth in its flight around the sun overtakes its more slowly moving brother, once in about 780 days. At any rate, we exchange signals, or wish we might, and pass on. Although the intervening distance is least on Oct. 27, the planet does not come into direct opposition to the sun until Nov. 4. It may be remembered that at the last opposition, in 1924, Mars came extraordinarily near. Not again during this century will it be so favorably placed. Yet the difference is not great. This year, Mars will approach within 42,600,000 miles against 44,600,000 miles in 1924. What does a matter of 2,000,000 miles amount to? It will reduce the apparent size of the planet, and dim its light by nearly 40 per cent.

Observations are not confined to the few days near opposition. In 1924 they were continued for months before and after. Indeed, the work for 1926 is already in progress. At the last opposition considerable headway was made on the Martian problem. One of the most important results indicated that the temperature at the surface of Mars might rise to that of a cool spring terrestrial day. On the dry and dusty Martian desert the thermometer might stand even higher. Thus, a ray of hope was given that living things may exist on Mars in spite of the excessive rarity of its atmosphere. Whether such life advances beyond the lowest forms is problematic.

Canals in Pentagons
The coming apparition of Mars should add much to our knowledge. We shall hear more about the "canals." In 1924, observations at the Lick Observatory showed that the temperature at the surface of Mars might rise to that of a cool spring terrestrial day. On the dry and dusty Martian desert the thermometer might stand even higher. Thus, a ray of hope was given that living things may exist on Mars in spite of the excessive rarity of its atmosphere. Whether such life advances beyond the lowest forms is problematic.

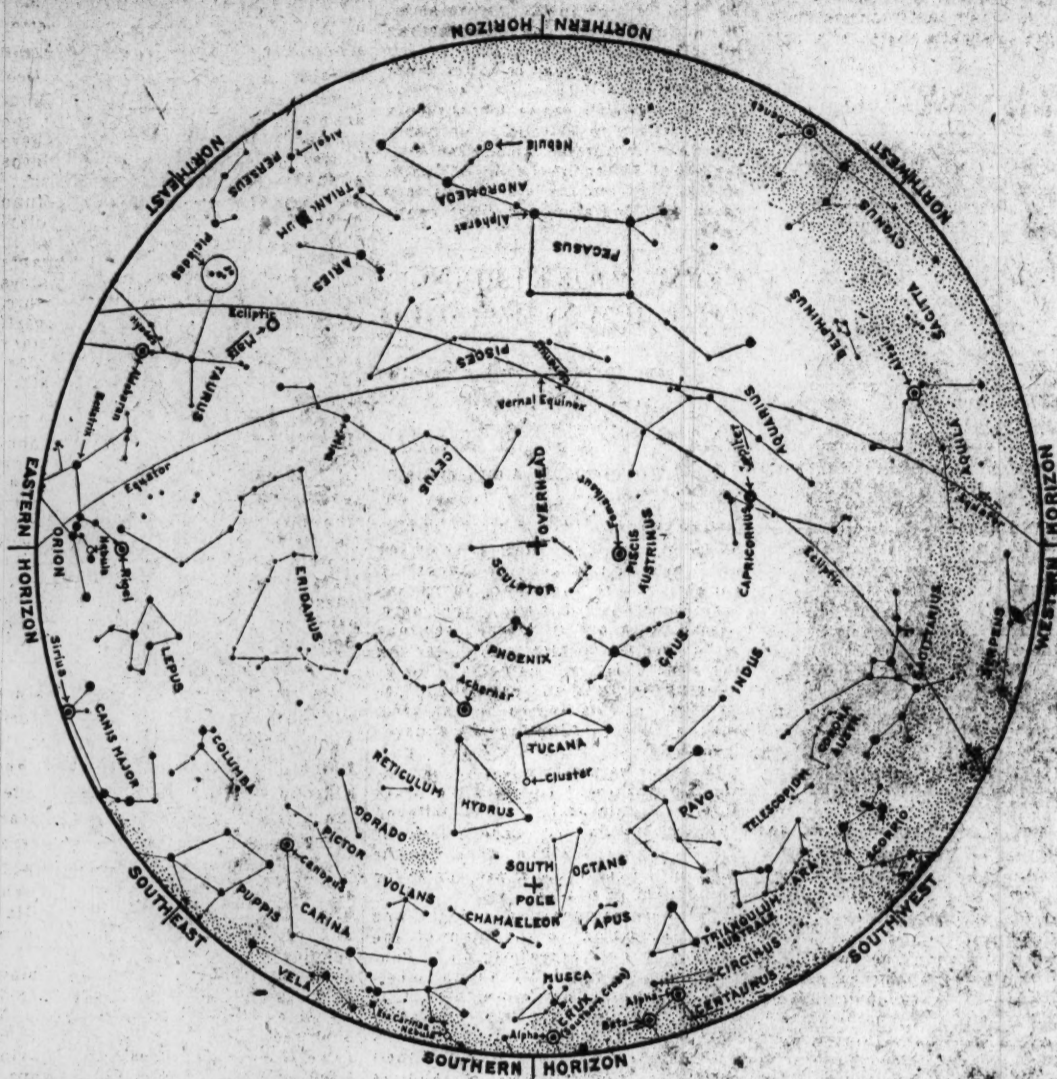
Twice a year, as years are reckoned on Mars, the polar ice caps seem to send a flood of moisture across the planet. This autumn, the water in cloud form is expected to pass from the south to the north pole, and many observers will be watching for the phenomenon. The southern snow cap may even now be disintegrating, changing its color, but hovering like a small yellowish cloud. Later the moisture will cross the planet and condense as snow near the north polar cap. This is what observers of Mars anticipate. To study the topography and climatology of a world 40,000,000 miles away is a difficult task. A large telescope makes the planet look larger, but unfortunately the light ripples in the earth's atmosphere may spoil the "seeing." Mars viewed under adverse conditions has been described to be like "a ball of butter with a blue fringe around it." Planetary work requires, in addition to proper instruments, locations where the atmosphere possesses great clarity and steadiness.

New Solar Radiation Station
A new solar radiation station has been established in South-West Africa. After a search covering 30,000 miles in the Eastern Hemisphere, Dr. C. G. Abbott, director of the Smithsonian Observatory, chose Mt. Brukkaros, which is 2000 miles south of Windhoek. At an elevation of 5200 feet above sea level, the sky is so clear that stars can be observed clear to the horizon. It is expected that observations of the sun can be obtained every day for 10 months of the year, and for the remaining months, on three days out of four, quite out of the ordinary. A passage of a natural crater has been utilized to house the observing instruments, and a neighboring cave has been transformed into a residence for the observers, W. H. Hoover and F. A. Greeley. The new station, with those already established in Chile and California, will give the Smithsonian Institution almost continuous records of solar activity.

The Constellations
The Milky Way now is losing itself on the western horizon. Many of our bright stars are departing, as Deneb,

Altair, the Centaurus stars, and the brilliant in Sagittarius. Fomalhaut of the Southern Fish is left almost alone to grace the western sky. Alpha of the Cross is grazing the southern horizon, while Achernar at a high altitude is about to cross the meridian. End-of-the-River, it is rightly called, for the meandering stream of Eridanus extends far to the east near Rigel in the left foot of Orion. Canopus in the southeast rivals Sirius, the brightest star in the sky, which is still low on the horizon. Orion is appearing with Lepus more or less in advance. North of Orion

is placed as indicated on our map. A Comet
A comet has been announced, which is apparently new. It was discovered by Wilk at Oran on Sept. 1 in the constellation Serpens. As it is of the sixth magnitude, the comet may possibly be visible to the naked eye. It will be difficult to locate this comet, as it is said to be moving eastward at extraordinary speed, about two diameters of the full moon in four minutes. Dr. Wilk received a medal for the independent discovery, last year, of Peltier's Comet.



The October Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 6 at 11 p. m., Oct. 21 at 10 p. m., Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and Nov. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

are the Hyades and the Pleiades, noted star groups in Taurus. Northward, the well-known Square of Pegasus bulks large in a comparatively open space. Cetus and Aquarius, north of the zenith, lie on either side of the meridian. Phoenix and Grus are interesting features south of the zenith. In Tucana we may see a wonderful star cluster. Appearing to the naked eye as a nebulous swirl of light, it expands in the telescope into a swarm of stellar suns. The two Magellanic Clouds are now in favorable positions, being found in Hydrus and near Volans.

The Moon
The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, for October, and November follow: New moon on Oct. 6 at 10:13 p. m., first quarter on Oct. 14 at 2:28 p. m., full moon on Oct. 21 at 5:15 a. m., last quarter on Oct. 28 at 10:57 a. m., new moon on Nov. 5 at 2:34 p. m., first quarter on Nov. 12 at 11:02 p. m., full moon on Nov. 19 at 4:21 p. m., and last quarter on Nov. 27 at 7:15 a. m.

The Planets
The planet Saturn is now low in the west. It is in conjunction with the sun on Nov. 21. The position of Jupiter and Mars are given on the

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Convenient Terms if Desired
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Bennett's now offer readers of The Christian Science Monitor the choice models of these leading hat makers:
Knapp-Felt
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NEW WATERWAYS BASED ON PROFIT

Careful Economic Study Now Precedes Recommendations, War Secretary Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—"Careful economic studies are now made the basis of recommendations to Congress for waterways improvements," Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, wrote to J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association.

"The matter is handled in a manner similar to that followed by handling interests and others in determining the probable return from capital if invested in a new development. That careful consideration is given by the War Department to the advisability of an improvement is indicated by the record that only about one-third of the projects investigated are found worthy of recommendation."

"Increased density of population and increased business necessitate increased means of transportation. That waterways are serving a useful purpose to this end is indicated by the records for 1925."

"During that calendar year there moved on the waterways of the United States some 477,500,000 tons of commerce, valued at \$23,781,000,000. Of this more than 200,000,000 tons, valued at about \$3,800,000,000, moved on rivers, canals and connecting waterways."

"On the waterways in which you are particularly interested, it is to be noted that some sections of the inland waterway along the Atlantic coast, although not yet fully completed, are already doing a promising business. In 1925 the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal carried 727,000 tons of commerce, and during the same period the waterway between Norfolk and Beaufort carried 550,000 tons."

MANITOBA SELLS ELEVATORS
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba government, which at one time owned and operated a system of grain elevators in the Province, has just sold 15 of them to the United Grain Growers Limited, a co-operative farmers company. The price paid was \$55,000 cash. The Province still has ownership of 19 elevators, and most of these are being operated by the United Grain Growers under lease. Two years ago this company purchased 43 of the elevators from the provincial government, and since that time several more have been sold to various interests.

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Featuring New Velours and New Velvets in Wide Selection of Styles
You know Rosenbaum—quality millinery. Values outstanding in the city. Every variation of the popular mode. All the new materials—new colors—new shapes. Large head sizes. Any hat in the group at one remarkable price—\$7.50.

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An event that will be welcomed by those in need of Warm, Comfortable Bedding!
Blankets, comfortables, bed sets, spreads, etc., way below regular.

Wool mixed blankets, sizes 66x80 to 70x82 inches. Pair \$5.00
Double Bed Size LAMBS' WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES, each.....\$5.00
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New in Silhouette, Fabric, Trimming and Shade—Exceptional Value
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Charming new gowns for the new season, inspired by the recent Paris openings. The models are widely different and wonderfully distinctive—showing the graceful lines of Drecoll—the metallic cloth that was so conspicuous in Paris—the tight basque of Lanvin—the beautiful combinations of Agnes and Patou.

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In the Lighter Vein

THAT'S THAT
"What is ratio?" asked the professor.
"Ratio is proportion," said the student.
"What is proportion?"
"Proportion is ratio."
"But what are ratio and proportion?"
"Each other."—Boston Transcript.

Not Lost
Jack: "So Bill is engaged."
Dick: "Yes, another good scout lost."
Jack: "Oh, no; simply Miss placed."—Town Topics.

Right.
"What do you think of crossword puzzles?"
"Words fall me!"

Truth Will Out
"Did you take your cold bath this morning?"
"No. There wasn't any hot water."—Kefauver.

Indispensable
"My friends," said the lecturer as he waxed more and more eloquent, "if we were to turn and look ourselves squarely in the face, what would we find we needed most?"
There was dense silence. Then a small boy piped up, "A rubber neck, mister. Is that right?"

Two Wats
Misses: "We are having four friends to dinner this evening."
Cook: "Yes, ma'am. And how do you wish it prepared?"
Misses: "I have you the menu. What do you mean?"
Cook: "Well, prepared so's they'll come again, for instance?"

Well Off
"This bottle of milk you sold me is sour," said the customer.
"Come, come," said the grocer, soothingly, "you have one bottle of it and I have 18."

Getting the Cash
"My father can write about 10 lines of poetry and get \$5," said the first boy with a superior air.
"That's nothing," said the second. "My father can draw a few

lines, put on some notes of music and get \$15."

"Well, you'll both have to go way back and sit down," said the third. "My dad's a preacher, and he can say about a dozen words and it takes four men to carry the money down the aisles."

London Opinion
Dowager Lady Kumber (to new maid): "Don't forget, Jane, that we are usually referred to as the 'Richmond' Kumbars, to distinguish us."
Jane: "I know, mum—from the 'Kew Kumbars'."

Too Much of a Good Thing
"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence anywhere than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery!"
"The scenery is all right," replied the home searcher. "The only trouble is, there is too much."

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N. E. A. BULLETIN FAVORS PENSIONS

Research Advocates Paying Disabled Teachers
WASHINGTON—The research bulletin of the National Education Association, just issued, is unanimously in favor of paying permanently disabled teachers any adequate retirement allowance regardless of the amount paid at the time of such disability. The report recommends that all retirement laws serve as a guarantee to both teacher and pupil by retaining teachers during efficient service and by providing for retirement when satisfactory service is no longer possible.

The committee advises that individual accounts should be kept for each teacher. Not only should teachers, it says, be guaranteed all the benefits which they have a right to expect, but they should on retirement receive the annuity promised them. According to the bulletin, where no retirement system has existed, credit should be allowed for past service.

The cost of a retirement system, it points out, may be met by the public, by the teachers, or by both teachers and public. The report shows that the majority of recently enacted laws advocate the last method. The deposits in the annuity account of each teacher, made by both teacher and public, are to be fixed by law and paid regularly.

BUSINESS BUREAU OPENS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Better Business Bureau, recently organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce, has begun activity in charge of Flint Cranell, formerly manager of the Better Business Bureau in Providence, R. I. Offices have been established in the Conway Building here.

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SCOUTS MEET
AT KANDERSTEGFourth Biennial Conference
Held in Switzerland at
Scout Hostel

KANDERSTEG, Switz. (Special Correspondence)—The fourth biennial international Scout conference has just been held at Kandersteg, in Switzerland. Kandersteg was chosen as the place for the conference, not only because of its natural beauty in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, forming an ideal setting for a conference whose principal aim is the promotion among the youth of the world of the ideals of peace and understanding, but because there is established at Kandersteg the great international Scout hostel which has become the rendezvous of the Scouts of the world.

Previous international conferences of the leaders of the Scout movement throughout the world have been held in London in 1920, Paris in 1922, and Copenhagen in 1924. Many are the international conferences which are held in these times but in none could there be a greater spirit of happiness and peace than that at Kandersteg.

Many Delegations

Delegations comprising some of the most prominent leaders of the Scout movement came from America, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia, and have spent a week together in the glories of the Swiss mountains.

In any such gathering of the nations it is but natural that a few questions requiring delicate handling should arise. The question of minorities is one which, in the realm of international politics, has exercised the thoughts of the statesmen of the world, and one may perhaps be permitted to wonder whether it could not be solved. It has been the far-sightedness of the statesmen of the world, and one may perhaps be permitted to wonder whether it could not be solved. It has been the far-sightedness of the statesmen of the world, and one may perhaps be permitted to wonder whether it could not be solved.

Opening of Conference

The conference was opened by an official dinner, at which the delegates were welcomed by M. Borsier, president of the government of the Canton of Bern. The first session was held the following morning under the chairmanship of the Chief Scout of the World, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who, after welcoming the delegates, gave an address from which the following points are extracted:

"Since the war there have been numbers of international conferences of many kinds, but I think that we can justly claim that ours is unique in at least two particulars. First we aim to teach, in a definite and practical way, brotherhood between the oncoming citizens of the different countries. Secondly, we teach not so much by precept and instruction as by personal leadership and example."

The Chief Scout then referred to the progress of the movement during the two years which have elapsed since the last international conference at Copenhagen and to the fact that the returns show an increase of over 300,000 members during that period. Referring to the international Scout hostel at Kandersteg, the Chief Scout remarked that some 1400 Scouts of many different nationalities have camped there during the past year, while mutual visits between Scouts of different countries have increased in a most gratifying way.

Business Sessions
The morning sessions of the conference dealt with technical and business matters and were confined to the official delegates, but the afternoon sessions were open and were attended by large numbers of Scoutmasters of many nationalities who were holding a reunion at the scout chateau.

The whole of the delegates proceeded to Interlaken, where they were officially entertained to lunch by Dr. Haberlin, president of the Swiss Confederation. His Excellency in welcoming the delegates in the name of the Federal Council stated that he considered it a great honor to see them all assembled "under a common banner that flies high above people's petty jealousies and interests." The Chief Scout in his reply, thanking the president for his warm welcome, remarked that His Excellency was the second President within three months to express his appreciation of scouting as a character training force. President Calvin Coolidge having done so a few weeks previously.

The conference was also honored by the presence of Prince Chichibu.

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of Japan, who is keenly interested in scouting and announced his desire to become a patron of the Scouts' Alpine Club in connection with the International Scouts' Chateau at Kandersteg. His Imperial Highness, in addition to attending the conference, took lunch with the delegates.

On alternate days during the conference mountain excursions were organized by the Swiss Scouts in which large numbers of the delegates took part.

The year 1929 will see the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Scout Movement by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and the conference decided to celebrate the coming of age by a great International Jamboree Camp, in which parties of Scouts from all nations will participate. The decision as to the place for this world gathering of Scouts was left to the International Committee, but it was generally agreed that it should be held in one of the central European countries.

Following the conference a training camp for Scoutmasters is being held on an ideal site at the foot of Gemmi Pass. The training camp is under the direction of Mr. J. S. Wilson, chief of the training center at Gillingwell Park, Epping Forest, assisted by Dr. Th. Egidius of the Dutch Scouts and Pere Sevin of the Scouts de France, both of whom received their own training at Gillingwell Park. The camp is attended by Scoutmasters of 15 different nationalities.

LUMBER TRADE'S USE
OF ROOTS FORECASTWisconsin Conference Draws
Foresters of Nation

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Measures for the salvaging of timber partially destroyed in forest fires and a campaign of education to bring into popular use small pieces of wood now often discarded as waste from sawmills, were two principal recommendations made at the Wisconsin annual forest school conference just concluded here.

The conference, which brought to Madison representatives of institutions from 10 forest states scattered over the United States, was called to consider means of meeting the expanding responsibilities of forest schools and of the United States Forest products laboratory located at Madison, for leadership in the development of better forest utilization, and the schools and the laboratory in research work.

"Eventually we shall be using not only trunks but twigs, leaves, roots and all," George Norbeck of the laboratory staff told the conference, and Raymond Hoyle of the New York College of Forestry, who was designated as unwarranted the use of standard-sized lumber for purposes adapted to timber of smaller dimensions.

Full utilization, declared Capt. C. P. Winslow, of the laboratory, is the forester's best defense against the competition of substitutes. "Private forestry," he said, "is premised upon profitable markets for the products of forest land. Those markets are to some degree being invaded and the extent to which substitution is based upon superior properties and lower price as distinguished from mere advertising is as yet not accurately known. Private forestry requires high prices for stumpage; successful competition with substitutes requires low prices and high quality in finished products. Better and closer utilization is the only way in which these contradictory requirements can be reconciled."

FEWER PRESCRIPTIONS
URGED IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15 (AP)—Liquor prescriptions should be issued in fewer numbers and without cost, Dr. Bernard Fantus, Chicago, told the State Medical Society of Wisconsin at its annual meeting here.

"The physician who prostitutes his legal right to such an extent as to prescribe alcohol for revenue only is not a good, an ethical doctor," he said. "It is time for the self-respecting medical man to emphasize this fact by not charging for liquor prescriptions in those instances in which he may find it necessary to resort to them."

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LARGER WOMEN'S
VOTE FORECASTMrs. Sherman Says Club-
women Are Studying Poli-
tics Earnestly

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—"There will be a large increase in the woman vote in the fall elections," said Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who has returned to Washington from her summer home in Colorado, "but possibly not large enough to change conditions per-

stitute the nearly 3,000,000 membership of our General Federation—they have come to realize how disastrous it is to neglect organization. The teamwork they will eventually do, however, will be something new to the political world. As organized club women they have had long experience in working for civic interests. The basis of their success rests in their ability to create public opinion. They have been able to meet irrational propaganda with verified statements of fact and, contrary to the well-established belief, have been ruled by logic and not by sentiment.

"When women do become ward heelers, I think that I can promise a very interesting time in the wards in which they operate. Tenacity and tirelessness being two chief feminine qualities, added to long experience in organizations, should have some effect upon a neighborhood."

Thirteenth Century Painting Found in Abby Ruins



Excavators Have Been Working in the Ruins of Inchcolm Abbey, on the Island of Inchcolm in the Firth of Forth, and Besides Other Finds of Importance Have Uncovered a Rare Mural, Said to Be a Splendid Example of Thirteenth Century Art.

ceptibly. Women are studying quietly and earnestly how to take the first step. Natural economists think they are, they do not wish to make a single false move or to have a single step to retrace.

"The modern, efficient, studious club woman is not easily fooled; she knows too much. She may have gained this knowledge by using someone else's outline or bibliography, but to her, her club work has been a serious thing, and the trained mentality of millions of women directed toward better laws and better enforcement of those laws, backed by the power of the vote, will be a thing to reckon with."

"The 'sob' stuff of today is being put over by men. The political candidate who pleads eloquently for a modification of the Volstead Act, so that our 'dear children' . . . may not fall into the relentless clutches of the unprincipled bootlegger, makes no impression upon the average club woman who understands the mental, moral and economic waste of intemperance. The only reaction to his eloquence is contempt for his rather cheap manner of expressing his own desires."

"There is a very appreciable increase in the number of women who think politically," said Mrs. Sherman, "but I can't quite vision them as yet in the role of ward heelers. I don't say that it would not be a good thing to have them there; they could not possibly add anything to the degradation of the position and they might, by chance, lift the occupation into public respect."

"Since women have begun to think seriously of politics—I mean now the conservative home women who con-

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OLD PAINTING
FOUND IN RUINSExcavators Uncover 13th
Century Mural in An-
cient Church

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—An interesting discovery was made recently in the ruins of the ancient church on the Island of Inchcolm in the Firth of Forth. For over a year the Office of Works has had a staff engaged on excavation and preservation and great credit is due to the Ancient Monuments Department for their thorough methods. A few days ago while the chief archi-

tect was endeavoring to verify the position of the sedilia in the thirteenth century church, he came upon one of the finest examples of thirteenth century mural painting existing in Scotland. The painting is in a good state of preservation owing to the fact that it had been built up in the late fourteenth century.

This recent discovery adds to the interest of Inchcolm, one of the most beautiful abbeys in Scotland. While Alexander I was crossing the Forth some time between 1106 and 1124 he was caught in a storm and had to land on the island. The King and his friends were fed by a hermit who lived in the Columban Cell, which can still be seen, and in gratitude, Alexander founded the Abbey. The Firth of Forth is full of islands on which ancient churches used to exist—Inchkeith, the May, Fidra, the Bass—but the greatest and finest of these is Inchcolm—the Iona of the East.

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The dispatches say the bishop is coming to Mexico under escort and that on his arrival he will be turned over to authorities of the Department of Interior.

INTERESTING PEOPLE
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the coming year. Heading the list is Lowell Thomas, author of "With Lawrence in Arabia," who will lecture in the larger Canadian cities on Lord Allenby's work in Palestine and Lawrence's work in Arabia. Mr. Thomas will be in the Dominion shortly.

The remainder of the program includes Lord Elgin, lord high commissioner of the Church of Scotland; Alfred Noyes, poet and author; Captain Noel, official photographer of the last expedition to Mount Everest. The choir of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Castle, also will tour Canada under the council's auspices, and its visit to the Dominion will mark its first time in history. The choir will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Baillie, the dean of Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Fellows, choirmaster, an authority on the Elizabethan music.

Major Ney has just returned from conducting the 1926 tour of the Overseas Education League for students and teachers to Europe. The party this year comprised about 240 students and 60 teachers from all parts of Canada, and it visited various parts of England and the continent.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Filibusters of the Fifties

A Manifest Destiny, by Arthur D. Howden Smith. New York: Brentano's, \$2.50.

IN THE search that fiction writers are constantly making for new themes Arthur D. Howden Smith seems to have beaten the field with his discovery of the filibustering possibilities of William Walker's filibustering expedition into Nicaragua in the fifties. And in Walker himself the novelist has unearthed rare gold of characterization.

Logical descendants of the freebooters and buccaners of the Spanish Main, the American filibusters sincerely believed that they were carrying out the manifest destiny of the United States, just as Frohisher, Hawkins and Drake, not to mention Morgan and Kidd, believed themselves to be apostles of the gospel of England's greatness and world message. Walker was animated by an honest desire to serve his country. From the moment the little freckled, gray-eyed, carelessly dressed Southerner enters the scene of Cornelius K. Garrison in San Francisco one feels that insistent urge of destiny which drove the man, a conscious instrument, from victory to victory and finally to defeat and an ignominious end.

Picturesque Background
History has provided a picturesque background for this story, and Mr. Smith has taken full advantage of it. What history has to offer in the development of his tale. Recall for yourself the situation. California had been pouring her wonderful placer stream into the depleted commercial rivers of the world for three or four years when the story opens. On the eastern side of the Rockies Horace Greeley and others of the Abolitionists were keeping very much alive the feeling against slavery. Nicaragua, already being looked on as a possible field for the extension of slavery, was the gateway between East and West. Through Nicaragua young Peter Corliss Ormerod, New York attorney, has been sent by his millionaire client, Cornelius K. Garrison, to tell the Nicaraguans that he, Vanderbilt, expects to ruin Garrison for the part he has played in taking over the control of the Nicaragua Transit. The story opens with Peter standing on the deck of the steamer as she swings her bow to the wharf inside the Golden Gate, with all the nations of the known world represented in the mob on the wharf. Africa, Portugal and the South Seas scramble to carry Peter's luggage for him, but he orders them all and finally drops his carpet bag into a cab. The driver of this cab, deep in a book he is reading, "It is 'Pickwick Papers'—looks up, recognizes young Ormerod, and announces that his own name is Fletcher Cabot, and that he was in a class with him at Harvard. Incidentally, he gives out the information that Cabot fare anywhere in San Francisco is \$10. Peter makes no protest, and Cabot sets him down at Garrison's office.

You feel that all this copy-turkish is right and proper. You

are inside the Golden Gate, rubbing shoulders with Forty-niners and Argonauts beneath the cobalt sky of California. Nor are you at all surprised to meet in Garrison, partner of Morgan and rival of Commodore Vanderbilt, a courteous, kindly upstate New Yorker, who hears Vanderbilt's message without the quiver of an eyelash, and smilingly refuses to be bullied or frightened, or to yield one jot in his determination to hold on to the Nicaragua Transit.

Colonel Walker
It is at this first meeting at the Garrison that Ormerod meets Colonel Walker, doctor, lawyer, journalist and filibuster, opposed to slavery on moral grounds, ready to fight for it on economic grounds. While Walker talks, "in the soft, stirring pronunciation of the South," Ormerod feels for the first time the powerful attraction of romance and adventure. He finds himself wishing that he could go with Walker, who is making ready to be off to Nicaragua to speed America in the working out of her "manifest destiny."

If you get to this point, and you will be sure to do so if you pick up the book, the study will have you in its grip, a grip that will tighten as you read, right on to the end. But aside from the mere thrill of the action, and there is an abundance of

Washington's Copy Books

George Washington's Rules of Civility, edited with introduction by Charles Moore. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.

AMONG the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress there are two copy books, containing some school exercises written by George Washington, when he was under 16. One of them is occupied, among other matters, with 110 "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation," set down in such formal chirography as to show clearly that the task constituted lessons in penmanship as well as in etiquette.

This book has long been accessible to students of Washington's life and character, and was used by earlier biographers to prove that even as a lad the Father of his Country possessed wisdom, tact and moral standards far out of the ordinary. In other words, it was once believed that Washington composed the maxims, or at least compiled them.

It was Moncure Conway who traced the Washington rules to their source in a treatise called, "Blenchance de la Conversation, ou des Manieres," prepared in 1595 by the pensionnaires of the French Jesuit College of La Flèche. Mr. Conway believed that Washington's version came from a French edition of this work. Mr. Moore, however, finds convincing evidence that the maxims copied by George Washington were

that, is the charm that lies in the picturing of historic characters. This part of his work Mr. Smith has done amazingly well. Commodore Vanderbilt, first of the Vanderbilt millionaires, former ferryman, coarse, ruthless, powerful, a bitter enemy and a loyal friend, unscrupulous manipulator of the supine Buchanan and a patriotic American, is limited for you to vision. Lincoln, too, is there, stalking awkwardly across the pages, but snacking a little too much of the sentimentalism of school histories. But Horace Greeley is all human, with his denunciation of "slaveryocracy," and his utter inability to see the other fellow's side of any question. In all, there are 17 historical and 15 imaginary characters in the book. Two of the fictional characters are girls, and Peter loves them both. The love story is well worked out, and the ending is logical.

But the most absorbing interest of the book lies in its historical action, in which Peter is made to take a part. The scene shifts from San Francisco to New York, New Orleans, Nicaragua and back again, and finally to Honduras. Colonel Walker's inability to recognize the power of Vanderbilt and of the Vanderbilt money was his undoing. In everything else he seems to have seen clearly. At least his biographer, Arthur D. Howden Smith, leaves us with this conviction as we regretfully close and lay aside "A Manifest Destiny."



Bearbourn Tree and his daughter Viola, from "Castles in the Air," by Miss Tree (Hogarth's Dorian).

manly considered, the book is still more interesting because it shows the standard of manners and morals prevailing in Washington's time. The most significant fact about it is that so little of it has become demoted. Barring such observations as have been swept away by the advent of democracy, and making allowance for the antiquated phraseology, the rules are almost exactly those which the more scrupulous mothers of 1926 are still endeavoring, with sometimes indifferent success, to impart to their children.

The Yankee Trail

Touring New England, by Clara Walker Whitehead, etchings by Ada C. Williamson. Philadelphia: Penn. Publishing Company.

IT IS no new thing to tour New England with a motorcar, or even to write about it. Perhaps that is just one reason for writing some more about it. It is like giving a loving and diligent polish to a charming old piece of furniture. The labor enhances the object and the object is worth the labor.

This particular large and comely book about New England, written by Clara Walker Whitehead and illustrated by Ada C. Williamson, sounds like a labor of love. Of course it was made to sell, but one gets an idea all the time that it was not done so much for those who have toured New England, or may do so, as for the author and the artist themselves. They love the delightful trip and saw so many lovely towns and intelligent old houses that they have been hard

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Of Taking Animals

Kootenai Why Stories, by Frank B. Linderman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.
What Happened in the Ark, by Kenneth W. Wild and Geoffrey M. Southey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

IT IS not unlikely that when primitive man, beginning literature with story-telling, granted speech to the animals, he was not far from belief in it. His invention still continues useful for story-tellers. The American Indians who first explained how things had happened in the visible world by the tales collected in "Kootenai Why Stories" were probably not far from this belief, and the authors of "What Happened in the Ark" use the same convention, but with nothing approaching the ease and illusion of the ancient Kootenais' talking animals. The two books happen to come together on the reviewer's desk, and by this chance comparison the shortcomings appear the better examples of the original telling. There is good reason to believe that the preservation of form and speech from one Indian tale-teller to another through generations is an accurate record, and that, although Mr. Linderman heard them from a living Indian, he heard them as they were told a very long time ago.

An old Indian, with the odd name of "Two-comes-over-the-water," tells a series of 15 tales to his grandchildren, Mr. Linderman being allowed to listen. Thus one hears why Skin-hoofs, the Coyote-person, has such thin arms; why the Frog-person was able to beat the Antelope-person (or at least got the credit of it) in a race; why everybody knows that the Rabbit-person is a coward; and why the Thunder-birds visit the world only in summer. It may be somewhat "difficult" for the Younger Reader, though the tales ought to interest him, to understand just what Two-comes-over-the-water means by the word "persons," and Older Reader will have more or less to think it out from the text. Being a person, it would seem, left an animal on all fours, yet provided the creature with speech and various human capabilities. Mr. Linderman has a more than 40-years' acquaintance with the Indians, and the "Kootenai Why Stories" present the thought of a primitive people picturesquely and

with plausible effect at atmosphere. Many readers will find this an enjoyable book. Pictures by Charles Livingston Bull add to the pleasure.

Quoting from memory, the title "What Happened in the Ark" recalls the lines—or something like them—
The animals went in two by two,
The Elephant and the Kangaroo,

and so one is disappointed because the authors have missed an important point in the very beginning of their narrative, and the reader is left wondering how Noah selected and persuaded his four-footed or feathered passengers. But by this telling he had no need of persuasion. In a world where it has never rained at all it began to rain, and so the animals, having heard that Noah had been building the Ark, went there as fast as they could go. Their residence is represented as not very peaceful. One reader at least feels that "What Happened in the Ark" is a title which promises a much more entertaining book than the authors have provided.

Three Books of Positive Value

The Writing of History, by Jules Jusserand and Associates (Scribner, \$1.50).
Keats, by H. W. Garrod (Oxford, \$5; \$1.75).
Tales of Earth, by Lella Warren (Simon & Schuster, \$2).

Bellarion, by Rafael Sabatini (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.50) stands out as one of Sabatini's best. He has turned to the history of Italy for this story; has stirred the pages of the duchy wars, of the Visconti, of the Milanese. Bellarion is embroiled with a thief and is forced to flee. This flight brings him into the very center of the court intrigue of the duchy. The lovely Valeria and her young brother, who is destined to rule that principality, are in the grip of Theodore, the Regent, who plans to usurp the throne. Bellarion throws himself wholeheartedly into the fight against this tyrant. Events lead him to Milan, where under stress he adopts as a father the renowned Facino Cane, who trains him to become one of the greatest strategic fighters of the age. All this is still in the service, though it does not always appear so, of Valeria and her brother.

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Stettin, Favored by Location —Germany's Chief Baltic Port

With Extensive Quays and Harbor, Continental Land and Air Connections, It Expects Industrial Growth

Four nations along the coast of the Baltic Sea returned to independence after the World War. Their united or separate activities in the attainment of economic stability is likely to stir political thought many times within the next few years. They are European. They are young republics. Hence their importance. To this group of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be added East Prussia and Danzig. The following is the second of a series of articles prepared by request of The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Eugene E. Van Cleeve, chairman of the foreign commerce division of Clark University. The purpose is to describe the character of the ports today, their equipment for business, and their outlook for trade. In the first article, the ports of Danzig, Memel, Riga, Reval, and the ports of Finland will be discussed.

By EUGENE VAN CLEEVE
Stettin, Ger.

FEW countries boasting an advanced civilization display greater contrasts in landscapes and living within short distances than does Germany. From commercial Lübeck to industrial Stettin, both ports rise out of a medieval setting, in Stettin the order after but the comparative monotony of Stettin seems an infinite distance from the magnificence and grace of picturesque Lübeck.

Stettin does not lack some beauty, for its Linden and beech allees, its densely wooded parks, its terraces would do credit to any community. Yet as quickly as one leaves these attractive centers one plunges into canyon-like treeless streets flanked by rows of cement front apartment houses and business blocks uniform in their five stories of height and visibly out of repair.

On the other hand, where one might anticipate ugliness along a one frequently experiences along the waterfront of American river-port cities, in Stettin the harbor is a source of genuine civic pride. Here the Haken Terrace, rising 50 feet or more above the clean and orderly wharves, carries the city's crowning architectural features. The harmoniously grouped city museum and government buildings sit back against the western horizon, blend with the skillfully landscaped terrace below, whose beauty recalls a unified but extravagant entrance to a royal palace and creates a favorable impression one will long retain.

Forty Miles From the Baltic. Stettin, straddles the Oder River at a point 30 miles from the Baltic. The main portion of the city lies upon high land bordering the left bank and a slightly lesser area spread out upon the swampy and channeled fls of the right bank. The bluffs of the left bank afforded the residents relatively good protection in the Middle Ages and the strategic site became a much coveted objective for both rulers and warriors of the time. Stettin was a member of the Hanseatic League never attained the commercial importance of Lübeck or Danzig. Since the dissolution of the league in 1630, it has experienced many changes. It was under Swedish control from 1648 to 1720, then in Prussian possession until 1806, and under French subjection from 1806 to 1813 when it again became a part of Prussia following Napoleon's withdrawal from central Europe. Finally, upon the establishment of the German Empire in 1871, into which it was incorporated, it entered upon an era of rapid commercial development.

Today, Stettin maintains regular steamship services with all Baltic ports of consequence, with North Sea commercial centers and with the Mediterranean. Furthermore, numerous tramp steamers find their way into the port, thereby giving occasional direct communication with

overseas continental ports other than those regularly served. To attract both line steamers and tramp requires freight for shipment abroad as well as the capacity to absorb goods from abroad. In meeting these conditions Stettin has been strikingly successful.

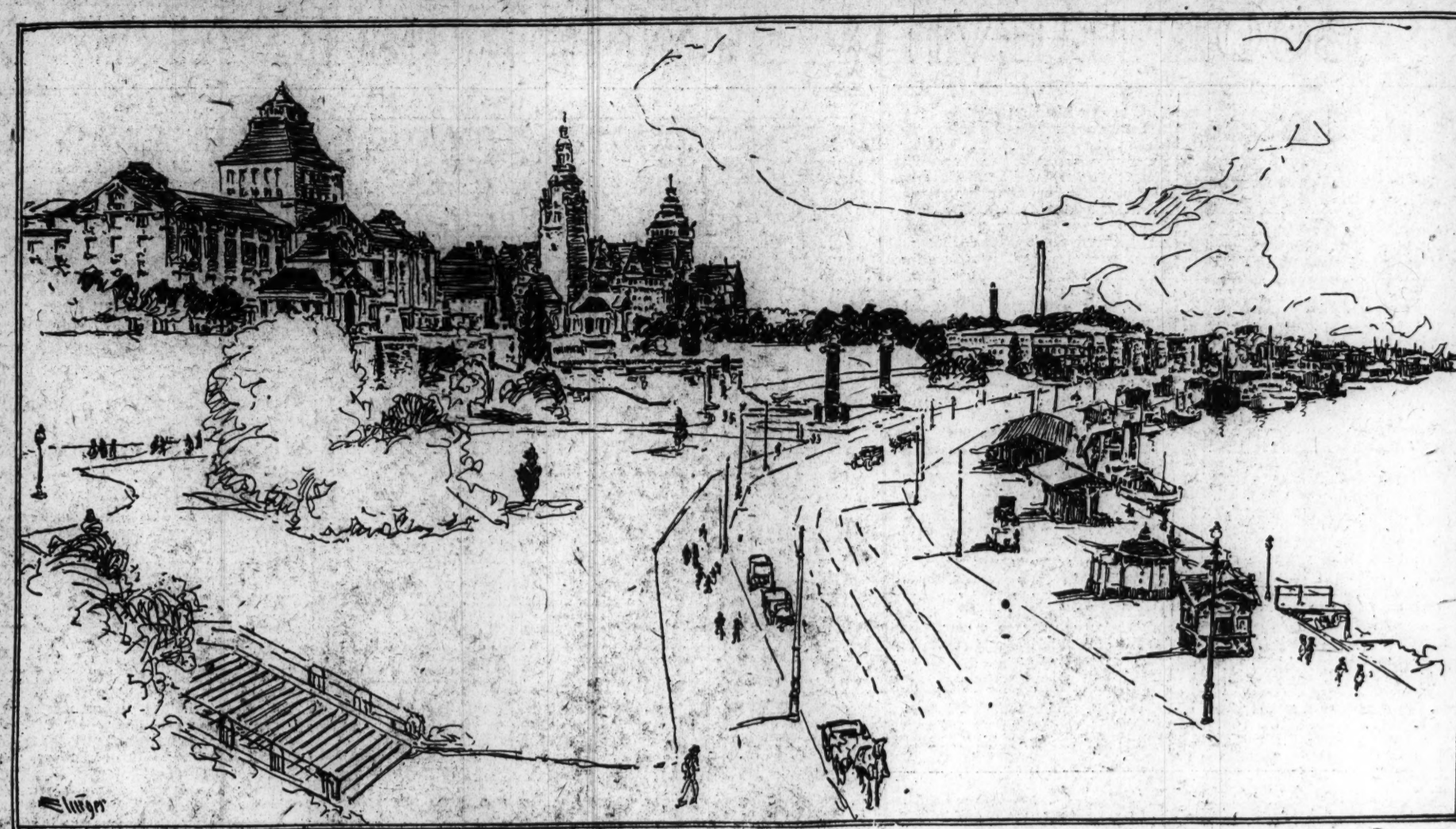
The extensive natural hinterland of the city has favored its development even when political factors have opposed it. The headwaters of the Oder River reaching into Upper Silesia have brought the port into easy access with the vast Silesian brown coal deposits, in demand by most of the Baltic countries, the Mediterranean and, in critical times, by England. In fact, during the recent coal strike in the latter country, Silesian coal poured through both Danzig and Stettin, destined for English ports. In addition to the hinterland provided by the Oder itself, is that afforded by its tributaries, the Netze and Warthe, which head eastward into middle western Poland, tapping a region of fair consuming capacity and productive of such export commodities as sugar, timber, coal and miscellaneous goods. This river system may be navigated by barges of 600 tons capacity as far as Upper Silesia, and by barges of 200 tons as far as Czechoslovakia.

The Harbor Is Deepened. In 1895 Stettin suffered a partial loss of its commercial prestige when the Oder-Spree Canal was opened, making Hamburg accessible by water from Silesia via the Oder and Elbe Rivers. In the same year the Kiel Canal connecting the Elbe and the Baltic brought Hamburg into proximity to Baltic trade. In 1900 the Elbe-Trave Canal, which gave Lübeck an opportunity to share in the business of the upper Elbe and Oder districts, offered further competition to Stettin. In the meantime, Stettin deepened her harbor from 18 feet to 23 feet, thereby inviting ocean-going vessels of the largest sizes to come into her port, and in 1904 effected the beginning of construction by the Prussian Government of the Hohenzollern Canal connecting the Oder River with Berlin. This canal was not completed until 1914, but it, as well as the improvement in the harbor itself, have greatly assisted in offsetting some of the disadvantages of the port's location. It also appears, since railroad freight rates have been adjusted under the Dawes Commission in accordance with geographical distance and not upon a preferential basis, that Stettin is more advantageously located with

respect to the trade of the eastern half of Germany and with Czechoslovakia than is Hamburg, her chief competitor. She is 84 miles nearer Berlin than is Hamburg, 83 miles nearer Dresden, 156 miles nearer Breslau, 98 miles nearer Prague, in Czechoslovakia, and 13 miles nearer Munich.

Center for Air Traffic. With the recent activity in commercial aviation, Stettin has become a center for rapid transit of passengers and freight to most important Baltic ports and in association with numerous airship companies serves as a transfer point for both east-west continental and north-south air routes. Its geographical location favors it as a permanent focal point for overseas, for inland canal, for rail and for air transportation media and thus assures it of a commercial future of high rank regardless of the keenness of competition waged by other centers.

The harbor itself, now being deepened to 27 feet, is not difficult to navigate. The larger seagoing vessels generally engage pilots from



Stettin, Germany. The Haken Terrace, Rising 50 Feet or More Above the Clean and Orderly Wharves, Carries the City's Crowning Architectural Features. On the Left Are Grouped the Museum and Government Buildings.

Swinebunde at the mouth of the Oder River, but smaller ships operate without them. Tides do not disturb the waters nor are currents bothersome. Twenty-two miles of quays are available for berthing space, 70 facilities loading and unloading, 340 cranes with lifting capacity varying from 1½ to 40 tons serve all needs. Floating grain elevators, storage warehouses with tracks alongside, and roomy dock space permit of quick and low-cost handling of all goods. There is a thoroughly modern free port, a feature quite common to European ports, but here it does not greatly influence the trade since the mass of business transacted involves bulky commodities such as coal, iron and automobile factory. Portland cement, paper, mill, and farm machinery manufacturing establishment.

Stettin now needs to develop her immediate agricultural hinterland to provide a cheap food supply for her industrial workers. This work is under way, although it involves many difficult, not to say discouraging, problems. The soil of Pomerania, of which Stettin is the capital, is sandy or peaty and for the most part poorly drained. The loss of valuable portions of continental Germany and

all German colonies has moved the national and local governments to undertake an intensive agricultural development of these lands, many of which heretofore have been uncultivated. This movement is of primary importance to Stettin. At present rye, wheat, barley, potatoes, oats and hay constitute the chief crops of the region, potatoes ranking first in tonnage, followed by hay and rye. Limited quantities of small fruits and vegetables, as well as some live stock, contribute to the balance of the agricultural resources of Pomerania. Stettin must feed 258,477 persons. It must furnish work for them and give them some of the amenities of life. It has shown its power of recovery after depressions and its ability to maintain its ground in competition. Its future is bright, if it continues to display the same fortitude which has characterized its development during the past 100 years.

Possibilities of Steel Industry. In 1922 the number of ships entering the port totaled 3398, an increase of 50 per cent over 1924, but nearly 40 per cent less than in 1913. The imports were 25 per cent less than in 1913 amounting to 1,554,264 long tons, and exports 1,011,023 tons, about 50 per cent less than the last pre-war year. Both imports and exports on the whole show a tendency to recover, the years of increase since 1921 being healthy and occasional periods of decrease only slight.

Canal imports and exports have paralleled overseas shipments. The import tonnage in 1925 amounted to 1,662,752 tons, slightly half the overseas total, while the exports exceeded ocean exports, reaching a total of 1,512,583 tons. These figures represent primarily iron ore, brown coal, best sugar, iron products, and herring. The iron ore, herring, and sugar, together constitute about half the imports and the remaining products including some salted herring, petroleum, phosphates, and

pulpwood enter into the trade but only in moderate amounts. The meeting at this point of iron and coal, both water-borne products, invites the establishment of steel industries. Foremost among them is the Vulkan shipbuilding corporation known everywhere as builders of some of the world's most famous ships. Among other noteworthy industries are three smaller shipbuilders, a large sewing machine, bicycle and automobile factory, Portland cement plant, paper mill, and farm machinery manufacturing establishment. Stettin now needs to develop her immediate agricultural hinterland to provide a cheap food supply for her industrial workers. This work is under way, although it involves many difficult, not to say discouraging, problems. The soil of Pomerania, of which Stettin is the capital, is sandy or peaty and for the most part poorly drained. The loss of valuable portions of continental Germany and

Street Musicians Who Sing and Play for Old London

Some Players, Because of a Fair Success, Prefer the Street to the Music Hall

THERE is probably no other place on earth where one may find such a variety of street musicians as in the city of London. There are young men and men bowed with years, sturdy men in small and large groups, women, too. They sing and play to amuse not kings, as in days of old, but anyone on the street or in his home who is willing to part with a few pennies for the kind of entertainment they give. Street performers, as we all know, date back many centuries. They are still with us, performers of many kinds. Perhaps when one saw them on the street the memory of the old hand-organ man was too vivid an experience to arouse any interest in this class of musician, and one hurriedly went by. But today, in fact for more than seven years, this class of "business" has become such a part of the daily routine of the street that one stops automatically and

possibly puts a penny or two in the hat. The singers and instrumentalists who prefer the street to the concert hall (there are a few who are so expert that permanent positions have been refused) find that it pays better than the hall. No doubt some are there because of necessity; but when a man plays or sings like a finished artist, one spends considerable time conjecturing why the talent is not used in a different way. And yet, who can tell of the joy and pleasure de-

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rived by the multitude, his audience? During the winter of 1925 it was my privilege to be numbered among this multitude. It was early evening, one day in January, when I left a tram car and started down the road toward my temporary dwelling place. Suddenly I stopped. For a moment I waited, intently listening, and searching the darkness for the owner of the voice. The music had ceased, silence and the stillness of the night greeted me. "Maybe I was mistaken. Such a voice could not belong to a mere street singer," I thought and disappointed, but I was alert for every sound, I continued my journey.

Through the Fog. I had gone only a few steps when there floated on the air a melody as clear and beautiful as any highly paid artist ever gave to an eager, waiting audience! The voice was finely trained and it was impossible to believe that it belonged to one who preferred the street to the concert platform. The night was dark and a light fog made it difficult distinctly to discern the people on the road; but as I walked on, stopping occasionally to listen and marvel at the singing, I knew the scene of action was very near since every sound was growing more distinct. The night, however, was not kind, it refused to reveal this artist. Search the darkness as I might, he could not be found. After walking some distance in the direction toward which I was sure he was located I decided that, after all, this singer did not belong to the class of musicians who frequent the streets. Then all at once, through the mist, I discovered a figure on the opposite sidewalk, feet in the gutter, playing a

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small hand instrument and singing to his passing audience. During many years of attendance at concerts and the opera I have heard great numbers of fine singers but this man will live in memory when others have been forgotten. In contrast with this exceptional singer was that of a woman. In younger days she must have given great pleasure to those who heard her. Once in a while, as she slowly walked in the middle of the road, singing and playing together, there came a few beautiful tones, then the voice would fade into nothing but a numble. Possibly during such lapses of melody she was watching the windows and doorways, for the chief purpose of the endless miles of walking and singing is the penny bestowed by miscellaneous audiences.

Co-operation. One morning in the early spring when a "rain" had at last given way to the sun, it seemed that all the street instrumentalists in the city got up very early and started forth to have a "big day." About noon a band was heard approaching. Momentarily duties were suspended to see the procession. The band proved to be a group of about 12 men who were marching and playing together. Representing no organization, they were just street players, the special business of one member being to pass the hat, which was done every time they stopped.

The organ has not entirely disappeared. It is still a part of the musical life of the street, although the instruments are much better, especially the large ones. There are two men who own a very fine instrument and as they play a splendid class of music they are hailed with delight, whenever they appear in a neighborhood. As they are only seen periodically in different sections of the city it is evident that they cover a large circuit, being in the same district about every four months.

For Hire. It is difficult to imagine street musicians furnishing music for afternoon teas and dinners. Many residents of the city will not doubt recall the two men, one a cello player and the other a violinist who made that their business. Their concerts were so fine that their presence on the streets did not annoy the guests. Indeed, their coming proved a source of pleasure to everyone. That there are so many musicians on the streets at the present time is due, in large measure, to the war. It has been stated that they receive on an average a penny from every other house. A bagpiper, especially if dressed in costume, has a much easier time than the singer of advanced years who has forgotten his art. Then pity and not interest enter into the giving.

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The 5-Pound Note Celebrating Centenary of Esteem

Special Correspondence
THIS year might be called a centenary of the English bank note. True, there were English bank notes in vast profusion more than 100 years ago, and the Bank Charter Act of 1708 constituted the Bank of England the only joint stock bank in England, but it is worth remarking that it was in the year 1826 that the British Parliament passed the first of a series of curiously badly argued but far-sighted supplementary measures which helped to raise the £5 note of the Bank of England to world-wide predominance through the twentieth century.

This Act of 1826 was truly what Artemus Ward would have called a "comical cuss." It was entitled, oddly enough, the Country Bankers Act, and it set out with great earnestness to authorize the establishment of other joint stock banks with power under suitable restrictions to issue bank notes of their own quaint devising and more or less local integrity, but buried down deep in the act was a clause which an American would call a "joker" but which Robert Peel described as the burden of the act. This specifically confirmed the Bank of England's monopoly of the issue of notes in the "city" of London and for three miles around about.

This was a step to disentangle England from the perils of inflation. On the Continent and in other continents, the printing press and its fiscal talismans have survived to the present day, but England took with much misgiving and amid vast parliamentary uproar a definite step toward the jealous public control of the currency.

except the notes issued by the Bank of England. In the far-flung but by no means scrambled Empire of the day, one set of bank notes, so to speak, received the imprimatur of the country. Take the cash, said Peel, and here's the credit too.

Another clause in this Act of 1826 which has been frequently commented upon and that in the future no note-issuing joint stock bank could be established within 65 miles of London. This left undisturbed a number of private provincial banks with their note-issuing privileges intact. But outside the radius of 65 miles from London the gentlemen of England were encouraged to establish "joint-stock banks" with note-issuing privileges. But why the radius, it may be asked, with any illegitimate curiosity? Sixty-five miles represented a typical British county; it checked the fiscal purists (of whom there were quite a few in those days) who wanted confirmed the Bank of England's privileges to cover all England; it cheated equally those who believed in "private enterprise" in the manufacture of money as in everything else. It thus made everybody more or less dissatisfied.

The Private Bank. But while the effects of this act are easily visible today, the act did not make much impression at the time. The country gentlemen who were taxed, under its terms, to form "joint-stock" banks with note-issuing privileges cared at first—very little for the opportunity. For those, it should be recalled, were the halcyon days of the private bank that glorious institution, the British bank parlor. At the time it was the private bank which enjoyed universal prestige, and the private bank, transacting his business in a hospitable little room, with Turkey-red carpets on the floor, an open fire blazing on the hearth, loath to exchange his freedom for the doubtful privilege of defending himself before a miscellaneous assortment of shareholders once a year. This attitude, helped on, perhaps, by

a certain amount of native inertia, made the Act of 1826 rather slow to get under way except on the one point mentioned at the beginning, the immediate emergence of the Bank of England note as the bank note of the future.

The Bank of England. It has been said humorously and perhaps too sweepingly, that there is no country in the world except England that would or could endure the Bank of England! The Englishman would retort to this sally that there is no other country that could maintain the radius of 65 miles from London the gentlemen of England were encouraged to establish "joint-stock banks" with note-issuing privileges. But why the radius, it may be asked, with any illegitimate curiosity? Sixty-five miles represented a typical British county; it checked the fiscal purists (of whom there were quite a few in those days) who wanted confirmed the Bank of England's privileges to cover all England; it cheated equally those who believed in "private enterprise" in the manufacture of money as in everything else. It thus made everybody more or less dissatisfied.

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Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30
Earl Carroll's Mystery
Farce Now at the
TIMES SQ. THEATRE
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"THE MUSICAL SENSATION"
JAMES W. KELLY'S GLORIOUS
Castles in the Air
One of the Most Beautiful Musical Plays
the World Has Ever Seen
NOW PLAYING
NEW YORK CHICAGO
SILVER THEATRE OLYMPIC THEATRE
42d St. W. of Broadway Reside at Clark

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THE PUBLIC

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due August 1, 1948

This Company is believed to be the largest lumber producer and distributor in the world under a single ownership. The business is a complete unit within itself, from the ownership of the raw material to the finished product and its distribution.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on timber, plant and other property valued at not less than 200% of the amount of outstanding bonds, which ratio must be maintained at all times.

For the past ten years net earnings, after liberal depreciation, have averaged nearly three times present charges.

Price 97 and interest, to yield 6.25%

Descriptive circular on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

oston New York Philadelphia Chi
Denver San Francisco Los Angeles

DIVIDENDS

Union declared the regular dividend of \$2 payable Oct. 1 of record Sept. 23.

Creek Coal declared the quarterly dividend of \$4 and \$1.50 deferred, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders Sept. 20. This is the same as

in Mines Company declared a dividend of \$1 payable Sept. 30 to stockholders Sept. 20.

How to
the Best
Some bonds are

three months ago.

Rumors Shoe Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on the common stock, payable to stockholders of record Sept. 15. The company's market value was \$100 million and it had 10 million shares outstanding. The dividend of \$1.00 on the pre-taxable Oct. 20 to stock of record

The Quarterly Dividend Company declared the quarterly dividends of \$1.00 on common and preferred, payable October 15 to shareholders of record September 15. The company has 10 million shares outstanding and its market value is \$100 million.

Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 15 to shareholders of record Sept. 30.

Trust Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share to stockholders of record Sept. 30.

Fisher declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on "B" common in addition to the \$1.00 per share on "A" common.

others. The "best" bond which are best for your money.

With some knowledge of investment objectives and priorities you now have, we can assist you in keeping your properly balanced and secure your investment position.

We believe our service is what you need.

"What Bonds Shall I Buy?" will interest you.

May we send you?

Ask for LJB-6

ACALANT & COMPANY

Investment Consultants
67 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

regardless of whether the preferred, all payable stock of record Sept. 15, 1935.

Central Casting and Lighting Co., Inc. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, 1935.

Trust Company, Boston, declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¢, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, 1935.

Valley Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, 1935.

National Stores, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¢ per share on the common stock and on \$100 par first preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20, 1935.

Common declared an extra dividend of 1% per cent on the common stock quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred and common stock Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. This will bring the total, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, 1935, to 2%.

26 Washington St.

NEW YORK
Philadelphia
San Francisco

LAST DIVIDEND

STOCKS

SAVINGS

Over Union-Friend Turn

INTEREST NEWS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

The regular system of 148th dividend was paid Oct. 15 at rate of Two Dollars and Cents (\$2.25) per share on October 15, 1926, to stockholders of record as of September 28, 1926.

H. BLAIR SMITH

Fred Masco

[illegible]

U.S. Rail declared the quarterly \$2 dividend, payable Oct. 22, 1982. The company's record Sept. 30 earnings were \$1.36. The U.S. Steel Company declared the regular dividends of 14¢ per cent common and 13¢ per cent preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 15.

LOADING LOWERS
U.S. Mo., Sept. 15—Car loadings for loading rails for the week ending Sept. 12 were 37,363, preceding week 37,072, preceding week 36,763. Prices: Frisco 19¢, week 22.94.

Our advice is that the railroad buying ahead, and railroad maintenance departments, should have well maintained or in inventory. It is not question of whether or not there are no steel users are not questioning the fact that the steel needs for steel will look for substantial railroads requirements in the existing carrier fleet adequate.

As far as foreign steel, it is not question of whether exporting more steel than ported. European currencies stabilized, taking dollars, and consequently currencies and consequent

COPIER-SMELTING
The copiers of the United States reported a net \$18,000 pounds of copper in the first months of this year, compared with 22,000 pounds in the same period last year.

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TRUST COMPANY

The American Trust Company of Boston, a Federal Reserve bank, is the transfer agent of the A and class B stock of the Sales Audit Maching Company.

	Indiana	High	Low	1.30
Oct 28	104	104	104	
Oct 29	104	104	104	
Oct 30	104	104	104	
Nov 1	104	104	104	
Nov 2	104	104	104	
Nov 3	104	104	104	
Nov 4	104	104	104	
Nov 5	104	104	104	
Nov 6	104	104	104	
Nov 7	104	104	104	
Nov 8	104	104	104	
Nov 9	104	104	104	
Nov 10	104	104	104	
Nov 11	104	104	104	
Nov 12	104	104	104	
Nov 13	104	104	104	
Nov 14	104	104	104	
Nov 15	104	104	104	
Nov 16	104	104	104	
Nov 17	104	104	104	
Nov 18	104	104	104	
Nov 19	104	104	104	
Nov 20	104	104	104	
Nov 21	104	104	104	
Nov 22	104	104	104	
Nov 23	104	104	104	
Nov 24	104	104	104	
Nov 25	104	104	104	
Nov 26	104	104	104	
Nov 27	104	104	104	
Nov 28	104	104	104	
Nov 29	104	104	104	
Nov 30	104	104	104	

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of oil in the United States for the week ended Sept. 29, 1935, was 1,385,550 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 11,939 barrels. The weekly production for the week ended Sept. 29, 1935, was 1,385,550 barrels, as compared with 1,397,489 barrels, a decrease of 11,939 barrels.

GULF STATES STEEL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

The Gulf States Steel Co. has installed six open-hearth furnaces for the production of steel. The company is finishing and bar mill.

ales. *Ex-dividend, will be started up in next

07/01/13 10

SECOND MATCH IN OPEN POLO

Argentines to Meet Roslyn Four at Meadowbrook Club, Long Island

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The second round of the U.S. Open, the 100th open-championship of the United States will be played on the Meadowbrook International field of the Meadowbrook Country Club at Westbury, L. I., Thursday afternoon in sales tournaments. The Argentinean players will make their eastern debut.

The advent of the Argentines lends the game unusual interest and interest in the game has been growing in the United States in two tournaments already this season, but in each they were the victims of a heavy handicap impost. Further interest is being created by the leadership of the great Lewis L. Lacey, who, in the past, has been very careful, to take these games in stride, pointing both themselves and their ponies at nothing less than the

It will be recalled that the Argentines followed a similar procedure in 1922, when they made their first American campaign. They took things rather easily until the open championship started, when they cut loose with an attack, that simply could not be halted by ordinary or extraordinary methods.

As proposed to the Argentines in Thursday's game will be the ambitious Roslyn team, led by the veteran American star of international fame, Malcolm Stevenson. This team has already given an excellent account of itself.

playing with unexpected prowess in the tournament recently closed at Rumson. The teams will line up as follows on Thursday.

ROSLIN	
No. 1—J. D. Nelson	Harold E. Talbot, Jr.
No. 2—C. N. Land Fred Roe
No. 3—L. L. Lacey Malcolm Stevenson
Back—	Manuel Andrada, Morgan Belmont

CHICAGOANS PLAN BOYS' CLUBHOUSE

**Will Build \$140,000 Edifice
in Crowded Industrial Area**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—To provide recreation for 2500 boys in a crowded industrial district of North Side Chicago, the Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs has begun a \$140,000 clubhouse. This is the second building of the kind to be erected by members of the Union League Club, who include some of the leading business and professional men of this

Sixteen boys, each representing a national group in the neighborhood of the new clubhouse, took part in the ceremony of breaking ground. The building is to be fully equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, large rooms for games and small rooms for club meetings.

Success of the first club led the Union League Club members into this

second venture of helpfulness. Since 1920, when the first club was founded, juvenile delinquency in that district decreased 81 per cent, it was reported by Victor P. Arnold, judge of the Juvenile Court.

**FARM SETTLEMENT
PROJECT SUCCESS**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Greatly pleased with the success which has attended the settlement of British families on farms in western Canada, the Earl of Charendon, chairman of the overseas settlement committee, is returning from a comprehensive tour of western Canada. He is accompanied

The Earl has visited approximately 145 of these families since his arrival in Canada in July, and is convinced that the scheme is working out better than even the most optimistic had hoped. The British fam-

They were brought out under a plan of assisting 3000 such families to come to Canada, over a period of years which is to end with the 1923 season. To date approximately 1500 groups have been brought to Canada. The Earl expressed the hope that when the allotted number of families

under the present plan had been settled in this country, a similar scheme might be devised whereby Canada might obtain another large group of these suitable settlers.

GIANTS GET OUTFIELDER
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 15 (P)—

Dewey Stover, outfielder with the Clarksburg Club of the Middle-Atlantic League, has been sold to the New York National League Baseball Club, it was announced here, yesterday. President T. B. Cain, of the Clarksburg team, said half of the purchase price would be paid at once, the remainder when Stover reports to the Giants next spring.

Football squads at New England colleges are now engaged in intensive practice for the fall campaign. At the smaller colleges the pigskin drill has been in progress for a week or longer, but at Harvard and Yale the first session was scheduled for today, under the "Big Three" agreement that practice shall not start earlier than Sept. 15.

SENATORS SECURE TUCKER
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Outfielder Tucker of the New Orleans Southern Association Club, has been sold to the Washington American League Baseball Club. A. J. Herrmann of the local club announced today. Tucker will report to the Senators next spring. He came to New Orleans from the New York Yankees.

6 Days - 6 Nights

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October
4·5·6·7·8·9

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has won a notable triumph in his re-election in Maine. For a Republican to carry Maine is, of course, not exciting news. But there has been conducted against the Governor a prolonged underhanded campaign within his own party, and his election by only a greatly reduced majority has been predicted by those who would do him injury. Notwithstanding these hostile influences, the Governor has been re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, about the normal lead in an "off year." The result not only quiets reports as to Governor Brewster's popularity, but puts a stop to the theory of any falling off in public approval of the National Administration.

These are, of course, probably hundreds of other uses which will be suggested whenever it is found possible, either by cooperation among the farmers or by the willingness of those now prepared to supply this energy to furnish it at a price which the farmers can afford to pay, to utilize, to the fullest, an agency which eventually will be produced at a fraction of the present cost. Perhaps not until the more profitable industries have been supplied and something approaching the saturation point has been reached will the farmer be sought as a customer. But in the

The sheep dog trial is of more than sporting interest. It is of great practical service. Without a collie, the shepherd's task would be difficult indeed. The rolling hillsides over which sheep graze would cause him many a weary tramp, and he would be without a companion upon whom he could depend. There is between dog and man a friendship that no shepherd would forgo, and that friendship is revealed nowhere better than at a sheep dog trial. The dog necessarily betrays a kind and intelligent training, for the dog of a dull or domineering master could hardly be expected to conceal, under the severe conditions of a contest, the harsh word or act with which his "school" days were marked.

Of our political revolution of '76 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth

Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we are stronger, bondage broken, a vile slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it, more of want supplied, disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no one starves, no widows weeping. By it, none wounded, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dogs are too cheap. People give young puppies or sell them for a shilling or less, and when they turn out to be the bait collector is on his rounds to turn them adrift. The bait collector is a bad guy. The puppies were taxed at six weeks, people would be eager to accept them. Pedigreed puppies could be emptied, for they are not cast adrift. The suffering a turned adrift dog are intense, yet scores of thousands are kicked out every year. The Canine Defense League might well obtain a new law which taxes the puppy.

West Kensington, London, Eng. M. M.

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The straw hat's last plaint—I felt it coming

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dogs are too cheap. People give young puppies away or sell them for a shilling or less, and when they later turn them over to the tax collector is on his rounds, the puppy is adrift, and the tax collector has to turn the puppies back at six weeks, people would be loath to accept them. Pedigreed puppies could be exported, for they are not cast adrift. The sufferings of a turned adrift dog are intense, yet scores of thousands are kicked out every year. The Canine Defense League might well obtain a new law which taxes puppies.

West Kensington, London, Eng. M. M. B.